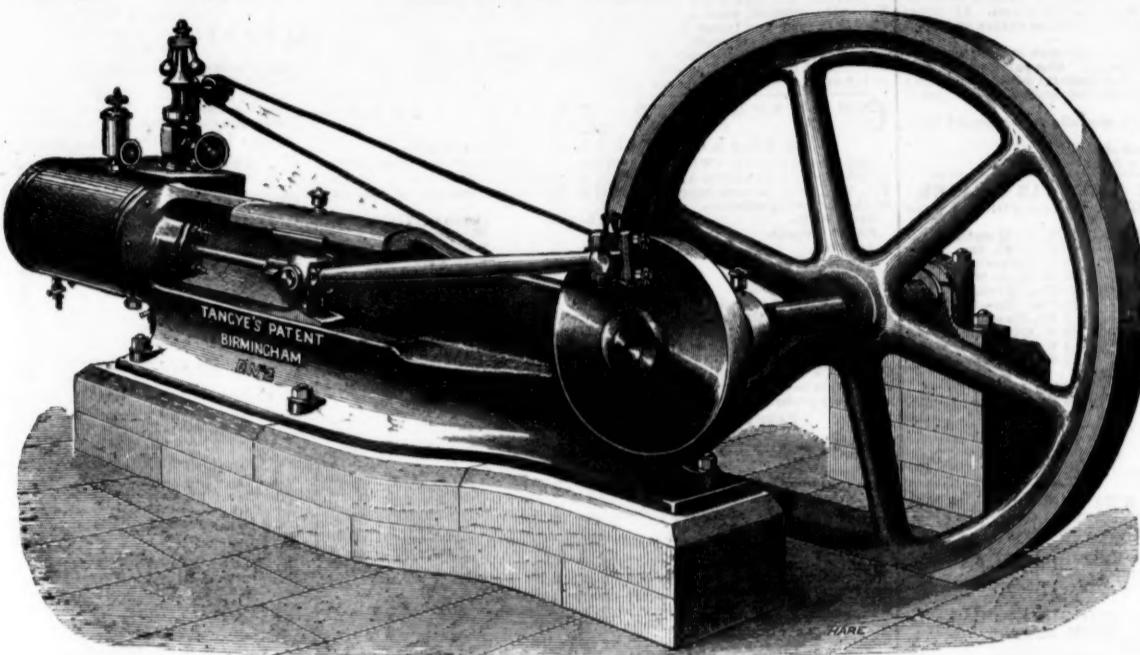


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CORNWALL WORKS (TANGYE BROTHERS), BIRMINGHAM.

TANGYE'S
Patent High Speed Regulating Governor Steam Engines.



NEW DESIGN.
 FIRST-CLASS WORK.
 SIMPLE. STRONG.
 GUARANTEED.

Number of engine	A	B	C	D	E	G	H	J
Nominal horse-power	One	Two	Three	Four	Six	Eight	Ten	Twelve
Price of Engine, with Governor and Feed Pump	£220	£27 10	£35	£40	£60	£80	£100	£120
Price of Engine and Boiler, with Fittings	£43	£56	£84	£96	£135	£168	£205	£235
Diameter of Steam Cylinders, in inches	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	12
Length of Stroke, in inches	6	8	10	12	16	18	20	24

EVERY ENGINE
 WELL TESTED
 BEFORE LEAVING
 THE WORKS.

THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PUMPS.

NOTE.

Each one is carefully tested with Steam and Water before leaving the Manufacturer.

In case of special quotations, the following particulars are required—viz.:

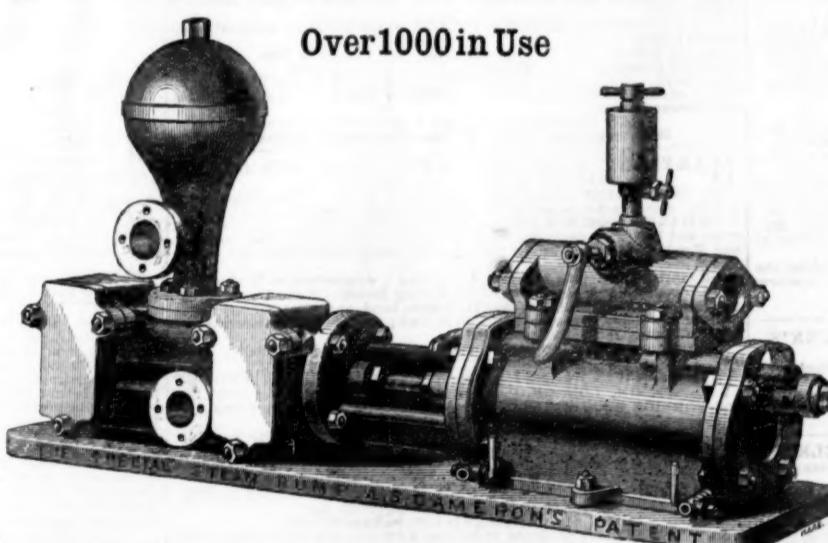
Pressure of Steam in Boiler.

The number of Gallons required to be lifted in a given time,

And the height of Lift from level of water to the point of delivery.

In ordering, state the purpose for which the pump is required, to ensure suitable valves being sent.

Over 1000 in Use



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All Double-Acting.

Works at any Speed, and any Pressure of Steam.

Will Force to any Height.

Delivers a constant stream.

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Occupies little space.

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PRICES OF THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PUMPS.

Diameter of Steam Cylinder	2½	3	4	4	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	10	10	12	12	14	16	24
Diameter of Water Cylinder	1½	1½	2	4	3	4	6	5	6	7	4	6	7	8	6	7	8	10	12	7	10
Length of Stroke	6	9	9	9	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	18	24	24	24
Strokes per minute	100	100	75	60	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	35	—	—	—
Gallons per hour	310	680	910	2900	1830	3250	7330	5070	7330	9750	3250	7330	9500	13,000	7330	9500	13,000	—	—	—	—
PRICE	£10	£15	£20	£30	£30	£40	£47 10	£50	£52 10	£57 10	£50	£55	£65	£75	£70	£80	£100	—	—	—	—

IF BRASS LINED, OR SOLID BRASS OR GUN-METAL WATER CYLINDERS, WITH COPPER AIR VESSELS, EXTRA, ACCORDING TO SIZE

Any Combination can be made between the Steam and Water Cylinders, provided the Lengths of Stroke are the same, thus—8 in. Steam and 3 in. Water, or 10 in. Steam and 3 in. Water, adapted to height of lift and pressure of steam, and so on.

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AND HAMMER MILLS,**
 which have been carried on for more than half a century by
 MESSRS. GILL AND CO.,
 and obtained a
 HIGH REPUTATION FOR
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 as well as for
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 have been purchased by
**MESSRS. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, AND CO.,
BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.**

For thirty years Messrs. NICHOLLS, MATHEWS, and Co., have been the proprietors of the latter works, but have now removed to the

TAVISTOCK FOUNDRY,
 where, having the advantage of a never-failing stream of water of upwards of
 300-horse power, they will have increased facilities for speedily and satisfactorily
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 Manufacturers of STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, on the newest principle,
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 N., M., AND CO. have had a LARGE EXPERIENCE in PREPARING MACHINERY FOR FOREIGN MINES, as well as selecting competent mechanics to
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**PATENT SELF-REGISTRATION COLLIERY
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THIS INDICATOR, in addition to its ordinary use, INDICATES
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These companies possess the patents for the most approved machinery for all
 the processes of dressing ores, whereby a very great saving in cost is effected.

The machinery is in successful operation at several mines in the kingdom,

and is in increasing demand.

Mr. GREGORY, in connection with skilled engineers in various mining dis-

tricts, has paid for the last two years special attention to this important de-

partment of mining, and it is only now, the process being in successful opera-

tion, that the attention of the public is called thereto.

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spection. He is prepared to give designs and estimates for the supply of ma-

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ILLUSTRATED SHEET, WITH PRICES,
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 FOUNDRY, BELFAST, after twenty years of experience, have brought
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It is applicable to all practicable heights of fall, giving much greater power
 from the water than any other kind of water-wheel.

On low falls it has the great advantage of not being impeded by floods or
 backwater.

It is particularly well adapted for situations where the quantity of water is
 variable, and where all other wheels fail.

Its motion is extremely regular, and, when desired, a governor can be applied
 effectively.

This wheel is at work in a great many places, to which reference will be given

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The result of two months' trial of this battery shows that from six to seven
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A five-mile line, forming a section of one of sixty miles intended for the
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Have now been established in England and several European countries. Plan
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The provide the CHEAPEST and READIEST METHOD OF COMMUNI-
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 and are SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR NEW COUNTRIES. They are applied
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 MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY WAGGONS, WHEELS and AXLES,
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 they have COMPLETED THE ERECTION OF WORKS for the MANUFACTURE
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Samples and terms shall be forwarded on application.

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 COPPER ORE WHARFINGERS,
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 METAL AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
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 services of a practical Cornish assayer, who will devote his whole time to this
 branch of their business, they are now in a position to make correct assays of
 silver, copper, and other mineral ores, on the most moderate terms.

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WORKS, 16, OOZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.**
 STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following ar-
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 REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH,
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 Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment,
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 HIRE and SALE, by immediate or deferred payments. They have also wagons
 for hire capable of carrying 6, 8, and 10 tons, part of which are constructed spe-
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WAGON WORKS—SMETHWICK, BIRMINGHAM.
 * Loans received on Debenture; particulars on application.

**WILLIAMS'S PERRAN FOUNDRY COMPANY,
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 MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM PUMPING and EVERY OTHER KIND OF
 ENGINES, together with BOILERS, PUMP CASTINGS, and MINING TOOLS
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London Agent.—Mr. EDWARD COOKE, 76, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

**WILTON'S MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT ESTABLISHMENT REMOVED
from St. Day to A. JEFFERY'S, CAMBORNE.**

W. H. WILTON begs to thank his friends for their liberal support for so
 many years, and informs them that (having opened business at Casilla 369,
 Valparaiso) he has now declined business in England in favour solely of Mr. A.
 JEFFERY, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER, CAMBORNE, whom
 he considers (having been an assistant to his father for several years) is in every
 way capable of creditably maintaining the good name universally awarded to
 Wilton's instruments.

A. JEFFERY
 Respectfully begs to inform Mine Managers, Surveyors, Engineers, &c., that
 having purchased Mr. Wilton's business, and the very valuable acquisitions and
 appliances belonging thereto, he has enlarged his Mathematical Instrument
 Manufactory, and is prepared to supply THEODOLITES, DIALS, POCKET DIALS,
 LEVELS, TRAVERSING and PLAIN PROTRACTORS, CASES of DRAWING INSTRUMENTS,
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 VING, MEASURING, MAPPING, &c.
 Repairing in all its branches promptly attended to.

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 ESTABLISHED 1859.
 ANALYSES and REPORTS on METALLIC ORES, METALS, &c., daily at-
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Assays of every description of Minerals, and Analyses accurately conducted.
 Instruction in Assaying and Chemical Science.
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Mining Property Inspected and Reported upon.

Consultations upon subject-matter of Chemical Patents, Manufactures, and sus-
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 Author of "Chemistry for Students," "Hints from a Chemist," "Chemistry
 of Vegetation," "England's True Wealth, or Fossil Matters in their Relation
 to Agriculture," "The Graphite Fields of Ticonderoga," "Mineral Resources
 of Newfoundland," &c., &c.—Oct. 7, 1869.

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 THE MONEY'S OF ALL NATIONS, WITH THEIR CORRECT
 VALUE IN ENGLISH CURRENCY. Six copies sent free by post on re-
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A SAVING OF ABOUT FIFTY PER CENT.

Is effected by the use of the **PATENT DON LUBRICATING OIL.**

In place of OLIVE and other kinds ordinarily used on STATIONARY, LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE EN-
 GINES, and MACHINERY of all kinds, and the undersigned are so satisfied of the correctness of this

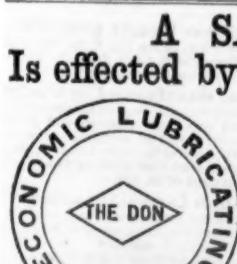
statement, that they are willing, at their own risk, to forward a cask of about 30 gallons for trial to any
 respectable person or company, on the understanding that it may be returned in a month if it should not
 answer, when payment would not be required, except for the quantity used.

There are two kinds,—the medium for engines and heavy bearings, and the light for spindles and light
 work. This oil will lubricate as well, and lasts as long, as olive, neats'-foot, and other expensive kinds,
 and is superior to rape, which is fully 50 per cent. dearer.

It never "CLOGS," nor leaves any "GUMMY" deposit upon the bearings, which, therefore, never re-
 quire cleaning or scraping, whereby much time, labour, and expense are saved. It is in use and approved
 by the majority of the iron and coal companies in West Lancashire, where it was first introduced but
 a few months ago, also by several ocean steamer and ferry proprietors on the Mersey and elsewhere.

Printed particulars and testimonials sent, post free, to any address.

DUNCAN BROTHERS, 17, Unity-buildings, Lord-street, Liverpool.



Original Correspondence.

LEAD MINING IN WALES.

SIR.—As several lead mines in the Rhydallog district are about to be worked, perhaps the following may be interesting to many readers of the *Mining Journal*.

T. E. W. THOMAS.

3, Great Winchester-street-buildings.

Extract from an unpublished work on the geology and mineralogy of Cardiganshire, written at different times, up to 1845:—

" Rhydallog, a mine on the land of Mr. John Jones, of that place, is 84 miles east, 35° south of Tregaron, and is considered to be on the same lode as Llanfair Chywedeyn. It contains 79 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore. This mine has not been worked since 1770, when, or perhaps a few years earlier, the whole of the machinery, consisting particularly of a water-wheel and a set of stamps, were removed to Rhysgog, a neighbouring mine. The wheel-pit and water-wheel may yet be seen, but the land, which formerly was not supposed to be capable of yielding corn, has been widely cultivated, and barley and oats have now so frequently occupied the beds of ancient ponds and washing floors that, unless pointed out, they would escape the notice of an unpractised eye. The River Towl, which was within a few yards of the engine-shaft, has swept away nearly all the waste stuff, which must at one time have been laying about in considerable quantities; and one thing with another has so operated to obliterate the traces of mining operations that a person without a guide may easily pass over this scene of former activity and not recognise it. Yet this mine had been most vigorously worked for the time, for the engine-shaft was stated by an old miner (now dead), who had been in it, to be 35 fms. deep, and to contain a part of the pump, a brass working piece, worth 40 guineas. He may not have been quite accurate as to the depth, but he was correct in another respect, for he said the shaft was covered over with timber and turf in order to keep it clear till the work should be again resumed, which was the general expectation, the stoppage having arisen solely on account of the sudden death of the manager of the mine. This shaft is now open, the covering having given way and fallen in, which so far goes to prove the truth of the statement made by the old man. He further mentions that the underground workings were to the west of this shaft, which is important, for the river is the boundary of the property, the eastern side belonging to the Earl of Lisburne, and that the ore, which had once been abundant and pure, had become in the end somewhat deteriorated by an admixture of blende and copper. This old man's name, which was no less than Jack, Jacky, Jack, affords a good example of Welsh nomenclature. Each of these words, after the first, is in the possessive case, and the English of the whole is Jack (the son of) Jack (the son of) Jacky (who was the son of) Jack. The family have no other patronymic, and to render it doubly secure the eldest son has always John for his Christian name; but polite and modern phraseology has contrived to comprise the whole in two comprehensive monosyllables [John Jones]. The country on all sides is very mountainous, and monotonous in appearance, but the want of roads has rendered it as yet an unknown land to the practical geologist, and the few existing discoveries of mineral deposits must be attributed to the mere accident rather than to any kind of research.

" It is difficult, if not impossible, to account in any other way for the vicinity of mines on these hills, lying, as they do, exactly in and being of like formation with, the great mining tract. On the south, distant a few miles only, is situated the very rich mine called Rhadymwyn, with many others, whilst on the north, the great wealth of Cardiganshire in this respect, is daily becoming more and more developed, both which circumstances combine to prove that the intermediate range may, and most probably does, contain mineral treasure in a similar degree."

MINING IN WALES—THE PWLHELI DISTRICT.

SIR.—It must have been pleasing to the shareholders of the Van Mine to read the remarks of Mr. H. Sewell (in the Supplement to the *Journal* of Jan. 22) on property and management; and, as the world knows of the riches accumulated there through various channels, a few of the readers of the *Journal* would be glad to see something from the pen of Mr. Henry Sewell relative to the Pwllheli district, as we find Mr. Sewell has been exploring and inspecting of late in that celebrated locality.

An engineer of repute, worked up by his own exertions, speaks in cheering terms of the mineral value of the Asheton, Pantgwyn, and Tan-yr-afon Mines, and, although personally I am satisfied with the opinion given, it would be pleasing to have it endorsed by others of practical experience, for really the reports in circulation of the growing value of Welsh lead mines are almost fabulous. Yet, on reflection, I can well remember several Welsh mines selling 500 tons of lead ore monthly; therefore, even a greater degree of success need not alarm us.

A. MINER.

MINING IN WALES—THE EAST MAES-Y-SAFN.

SIR.—In reply to the enquiries of "L. S." in last week's *Journal*, I beg to state that the East Maes-y-Safn Lead Mine (Limited) has passed through the panic of the last two and a half years with credit, through the unflinching exertions of all concerned, and it is now in a healthy condition. At the last half-yearly meeting it was agreed to subdivide the 10th shares, so as to make them more easy for investors. All debts are paid, and there is a handsome balance in hand, besides a large number of shares to be allotted. The mine is well furnished with plant and machinery for partial development. The engine-shaft, 13 by 8, is down 126 yards, and has about 35 yards further to go to the course of ore proved and left by the former workers. It only remains to erect the large engine, &c., as per prospectus, to fully open this, believed to be one of the richest pieces of lead ground in Flintshire. The usual annual meeting will shortly be held, the particulars of which will be published in the *Mining Journal*. J. PAYOR.

Mold, Feb. 2.

GORSEDD AND CELYN LEVEL MINES.

SIR.—I have noticed, by announcements in the *Journal*, that these mines are about to be re-worked, and that the water, which before prevented operations below the shallow depth of 25 fms., is to be drained by the completion of the adit (now driven for about one mile); this it appears will involve but a small expenditure. Let spirit be displayed in the operation, and with a small capital I am satisfied that a great success will be the result, and open a splendid mining INVESTOR.

NEW ZEALAND QUARTZ-CRUSHING AND GOLD MINING COMPANY.

SIR.—When this company was floated much was said about new and improved machinery one of the directors was to supply. On enquiry, I find the much-wanted machinery has not been shipped, and that probably another six or twelve months may elapse before it is ready. Up to the present I understand it is not even perfected. Instead of waiting so long, would it not be prudent to get some old-established machinery, such as other companies use, instead of waiting to try a new patent, which may, after all, turn out a failure? Immense successes are now reported from this country; and when such have been obtained with the good old-fashioned machinery, I, for one, would advise the shareholders to press this important matter on the directors, who may find it very convenient to oblige one of their board, at the risk and expense of the shareholders.

One thing is certain—if a proper quantity of the usual machinery had been sent out when this company was started a dividend might reasonably have been expected this year, whereas we are still in the dark with regard to Mr. Wray's new invention, which, if shipped to-morrow, could not earn and return a dividend under 12 months, owing to the fact that our venture is not in Wales, but in New Zealand.—Feb. 3.

A. SHAREHOLDER.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence, see this day's *Supplement*.]

THE VAN MINE.

The following periodical report from Capt. Williams, the manager, will be read with interest:—

Llanidloes, Feb. 2.—Hersewith I beg to hand you my monthly report and setting-list. Edwards's engine-shaft is down 14 fathoms 3 feet; this party has yet 34 fms. to sink to complete their stent. The 45 fms. level is in use, sinking below the 30, south of engine-shaft, is down 14 fms. I intend sinking this 32 fms. deeper; set to nine men, at 24s. per fathom. The 30, west of engine-shaft, is extended 34 fms. We are driving on the side of the main lode, in order to have stent to fill up the stopes, and also to push forward to communicate with Edwards's engine-shaft as soon as possible. We are now and then stripping down a bit of the side of the lode, which I am glad to say shows rich; set to six men, at 20s. per fathom. The 30, east of engine-shaft, is extended 26 fms.; this level is driving in the south side of the lode, and the parts that we are carrying will yield 5 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom; set to six men, at 18s. per fathom. The stripping down of the lode to full width, eastward, from a point 15 fms. east of engine-shaft, is set to eight men, at 20s. per cubic fathom; the lode here is worth 75 cwt. of lead ore per cubic fathom. The stripping down of the lode to full width westward, from a point 12 fms. west of engine-shaft, is set to eight men, at 20s. per cubic fathom. The lode here is worth 4 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom. The stripping down of the lode to full width, eastward of the 30, west of engine-shaft, is set to eight men, at 20s. per cubic fathom. The 8 fathoms stope, in the back of the 30, west of engine-shaft, is set to eight men, at 20s. per cubic fathom. The width of the lode at these points is 33 fms, producing, on an average, 4 tons of lead ore per cubic fathom. The 15 fms. level, east of engine-shaft, driving in the soft by the side of the lode, is set to six men, at 20s. per fathom. The stuff from this level we send to fill up the stopes in the back of the 30. The 24 fathom stope in the back of the 15 fms. west of the engine-shaft, is set to six men, at 20s. per cubic fathom. The 18 fathom ditto, is set to six men, at 20s. per fathom. The 8 fathom ditto, is set to eight men, at 20s. per fathom. The average width of the lode in the 8 fathoms is 18 fms., and produce 26 cwt. of lead ore per cubic fathom. The 8 fathom stope, east of engine-shaft, in the back of the 18 fms. level, is set to eight men, at 20s. per cubic fathom. The 18 fathom ditto, is set to eight men, at 20s. per fathom. The 14 fathom ditto is set to eight men, at 20s. per cubic fathom. These three stopes are an average 23 ft. wide, and will yield 33 cwt. of lead per cubic fathom. The 8 fathom stope, east of engine-shaft, on the north part of the lode in the back of the 18 fms. is set to six men, at 20s. per cubic fathom. The 16 fathom ditto, is set to six men, at 20s. per fathom. The 24 fathom ditto, is set to six men, at 20s. per fathom. The width of these stopes is 10 ft., average produce 25 cwt. of lead ore per cubic fathom. The deep adit level, west of engine-shaft, is now extended 100 fms.; set to six men, to drive in the soft by the side of the lode, at 20s. per fathom. The stuff from this end is used to fill up the stopes in the back of the 18 fms. The winze in the soft, on the south side of this level, 94 fms. west of engine-shaft, is down 9 fms.; set to six men, at 20s. per fathom.; a good lode to be seen in

the heading of this winze. The deep adit level is now east of the engine-shaft 96 fms.; set to six men, to drive in the soft by the side of the lode, at 20s. per fathom. The stuff from here will supply the stopes east of engine-shaft in the back of the 15; set to six men, to fill all the stuff into kibbles at the engine-shaft at 3s. 6d. per score tramloads. Surface: Good progress has been made with all sampling work. This month we have erected four new jiggers on the lower floor. The five self-acting jiggers are also fixed in their places on the new floor, and we are now busy erecting shed over them, 72 ft. long by 36 ft. wide. We must get the shed up before starting to work them, as the shafting is to be fixed on the frames of it. By having this shed or building over them, we shall be able to work them day and night. The bob-pit building for the double-acting plunger (to throw the water back in dry weather) is nearly completed. The 6 ft. of new embankment on the reservoir is almost finished. I hope to get the new crusher on the lower floors to work in about eight days from this date. All the machinery is in good working order.—W. WILLIAMS.

Meetings of Public Companies.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the City Terminus Hotel, on Thursday, Mr. W. CHAMPION JONES in the chair.

Mr. F. CLAPPISON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The report of the directors and balance-sheet appear in our advertising columns.

The CHAIRMAN, after a few preliminary observations, said that the balances at the bank had now reached the considerable item of £13 millions, from which, perhaps, they might expect the sum of £500,000, representing the sum paid into the bank upon the last day of the year, for the purpose of paying off the matured debentures of one of its best customers. After, however, making that deduction, the balances at the end of 1869 as compared with 1868 was still nearly £300,000, in excess of the amount at the end of 1868, and £50,000, above what it was on Dec. 31, 1866. After the depression which existed in the money circles during the late panic, the balances at the bank showed a disposition to decline, and therefore the proprietors would be glad to hear that the balances since had gradually increased from that period. The number of accounts had increased from 51,834 in 1868, to 53,897 in 1869, showing an augmentation of 2,063, and about 3,000 as compared with the number at the end of 1866. No new branches had been opened since that in Aldersgate-street, where a fair business continued to be transacted. There were now 111 branches which were daily opened to the public, and 33 which were only open as the circumstances of each locality required. The claim of the bank on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, of course, occupied its place in the arbitration which had been opened upon the whole question by Lord Cairns and the Marquis of Salisbury, and nothing had occurred to weaken or impair in any degree the effect of that favourable judgment which was previously given in the Vice-Chancellor's Court. The Vice-Chancellor said that it was very clear the railway had used all the money advanced by the bank, and it was but common honesty that it should be repaid. It was impossible to believe the noble personages to whom this question was referred could possibly entertain any other conviction upon the subject. It was the office of the directors to propose upon the present occasion a dividend of 8½ per cent.—that is, 6 per cent. for the usual dividend, and 2½ per cent. as bonus, which, together with the 8½ per cent. paid in June, made 17 per cent. for the year 1869. During the first six months of 1869 the bank rate of discount averaged 31. 11s. 7d. per cent., and for the second six months 21. 16s. 7d. per cent. He trusted, therefore, that the new and old shareholders—those who had stood throughout the friends of the bank, as well as those 500 or 600 new shareholders who had cast in their lot since 1866—will accept the dividend he had just announced with pleasure. (Hear, hear.) The sum divided would have been adequate to pay more than 21 per cent. if the capital had been the same as it was some time ago—viz., £500,000. Adverting to the balance-sheet, he stated that on the debtor side there appeared the item for capital account £1,000,000, and the reserve fund £500,000. The acceptances were less by £1,174,000, than at the end of 1868. The profit and loss account brought from June showed a balance of £225,111, or £152, more than was shown in the previous balance-sheet. The gross profit for the half-year was £25,478, being 16,332, more than for the preceding half-year—therefore, there was an increase of 33,000, per annum in the gross. The cash at present in hand was £800,000, in excess of the amount at the end of 1868. The Government guaranteed stock also showed an increase of 104,000, and other securities 940,000. Discounted bills were £28,000, less than at the end of 1868, by an ordinary fluctuation. The bank premises now stood at £41,000, being an increase of 982, which arose from additions having been made at different branches to meet the extended business. Salaries and expenses showed an increase, arising from a variety of small matters, with which he need not detain them. He ventured at a recent meeting to intimate that the depression which had been observed in all the banks in consequence of the low rate of money had solved for this bank a most important problem, by testing what powers the institution possessed for the production of profit, while contending against the greatest disadvantage that commercial society could bring against it. They now looked forward to a somewhat more favourable average in future, and he believed the prospects of this great establishment had never presented so much promise for the future as they did at the present time. The movements in the treasury class were shown by the operation of the clearing-house, during the last three months of 1869, as compared with the corresponding period of 1868, the amount shown exceeding an excess of £33 millions—that was a fact which must be followed by some widely-spread and beneficial influence. With regard to their last new director, Mr. L. Livingston, he (the Chairman) might mention that he had filled the position of Chairman of the Bank of Bengal for five or six years, and was also the financial secretary to the Government of Calcutta. He (the Chairman) could not but congratulate the meeting upon the accession to the board of a gentleman of large practical experience, and from whom they hoped to derive great benefit. He then moved that the report and balance-sheet be received and adopted.

Mr. BLYTH seconded the proposition, which was put and carried unanimously. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the directors. A vote of thanks was also passed to Mr. M'Kewen, the general manager, and all the other officers of the bank, for the seal and ability with which they had discharged their respective duties. Mr. H. L. PHILLIPS seconded the resolution, and stated, in reply to questions, that it was fully expected in four months' time that the monthly sales of ore would pay the entire mine cost, which could not fail to be most satisfactory to the shareholders, as pointing to an early successful future. The CHAIRMAN explained that the only object of the meeting was to confirm the resolution which was passed on Jan. 19, authorising the issue of 100 new shares of 5s. each. He stated that since that meeting the mine had continued to improve, and that a most satisfactory report had been that morning received from the agent, which would be read to the meeting. He would, however, formally move that the resolution for increasing the company's capital be confirmed.

Mr. H. L. PHILLIPS seconded the resolution, and stated, in reply to questions, that it was fully expected in four months' time that the monthly sales of ore would pay the entire mine cost, which could not fail to be most satisfactory to the shareholders, as pointing to an early successful future.

The resolution having been put, and carried unanimously, the report was read, as follows:—

For 2.—Friday last being our pay and setting, we set the following bargains:—Phillips's engine-shaft to sink below the 100 by six men and three labourers, at 24s. per fathom, and to be paid 23s. per fathom if 3 fms. are sunk. The ground here is very congenial for the production of silver-lead ores, and from present indications, we may expect to intersect the lode in the 110, which point we hope to reach about two months hence. We have communicated the 100 ft. of engine-shaft, to the 100 south of Hall's shaft, and which will open 72 fms. No. 1, stop, in back of this level, by four men, at 15s. per fathom; the lode here has slightly improved, being now worth 10 cwt. of lead per fathom. The lode in No. 2, stop, in back of ditto, has also improved in size and value, being now worth 8 cwt. of lead per fathom; set to four men, at 15s. per fathom. The 100 ft. to drive south of engine-shaft by six men, at 24s. per fathom. We may here remark that during the last week or ten days the water in this shaft has very considerably increased, which has drained the greater portion of the water from Phillips's engine-shaft. These two shafts are now fully united with the lode, and which has improved the appearance, size, and value of the same, it now being 8 ft. wide, yielding 12 cwt. of lead per fathom. The 90 to drive south of shaft by two men, at 41s. 15s. per fathom; the lode in this end is a little harder than usual, and only producing stones of lead. Hall's shaft to sink below the 100 by six men, at 14s. per fathom, and if 3 fms. are sunk to be paid 15s. per fathom; the lode here is presenting a good appearance, and producing good stones of lead. The 80 to drive north of shaft by four men, at 24s. per fathom; the lode has a better appearance than for some time past, and yielding stones of lead, and likely to further improve. We have four men clearing and securing the 48, at Long's shaft, and which, when completed, will result in opening up a large piece of tribute ground; the lode here is, as far as yet, large, and in the stuff we find good stones of lead. We set our usual number of tribute pitches, at tribute varying from 40 to 100 ft. per fathom. We sold on Saturday last, computed, 30 tons of silver-lead, realising 418. 2s., and our next month's returns will be about the same, which we can continue to do by working the mine in a miner-like manner, and keeping it a property without lessening our returns until Phillips's and Hall's shafts are completed to the 110, and the necessary work carried out, so as to commence the driving of the 110 north and south of these shafts, when we shall have so far progressed as to be in a position to return lead enough to pay all the cost in connection with the working of the mine. We are proud to say, from the limited time we have been at work, the rich West Chilveron Mine did not do better than we are doing. Our pay and setting went off satisfactorily, and all the machinery is in good condition, and working well.—H. PAYOR, H. BENNETTS, J. PAYOR.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, which concluded the proceedings.

the results being in every respect perfectly satisfactory, showing that instead of working at a loss they would be able to carry on their operations. But these works could not be carried on without capital, and, therefore, the directors had now to call upon the shareholders either to provide new capital or abandon the property.

After consulting with Messrs. Taylor, the directors had decided that the most prudent course would be to raise £20,000 additional capital, as with a comparatively small further expenditure they believed the mine would again pay very handsome profits. If, however, the shareholders did not subscribe this capital, he feared the only alternative would be to wind-up the concern.

To show how earnest were the directors, he might inform the meeting that they and their friends had already subscribed for about 11,000 out of 20,000 shares. It was proposed to issue preference shares upon terms advantageous for the new shareholders.

An advance of 1s. per unit in the price of copper made a difference in their profits of 3000, or 4000, per year, and the mines were quite capable of yielding 20,000 tons annually, which would leave a very good profit.

The last advices from the mines were to the effect that the prospects were encouraging. The results of 1869 would not, he feared, be very satisfactory, not because the mines were poor, nor that the management was extravagant—on the contrary, for, as far as the directors were concerned, they were not paid—but simply because of the low price of copper, for when they commenced operations the price was 22s., whereas it was now 13s. 6d. per unit.

It was proposed to call up 5s. per share on the new shares, and another £5. in three months' time. The remainder at such times as the directors may deem fit, but not more than 5s. per share at a time, and an interval of at least six months between each call. The preference shares to be entitled to interest out of first profits of the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the amount paid up; also to a moiety of the surplus profit after payment of the above 10 per cent., provided that the directors may, before declaring any dividend, set aside out of such surplus profits such part as they may think proper, for repairing or maintaining the company's works. Provision to be made, in the event of winding-up of the company, that these preference shares be paid off in full, so far as the net assets of the company will permit after payment of its liabilities.

This proposal for new capital not to be carried out unless at least four-fifths of the shares shall have been subscribed. That the right to the 10 per cent. preference dividend on the sums paid from time to time on the new shares shall commence from the date of each payment, and the profits of one year shall not be sufficient to pay the preference dividend for that year it will be paid out of the profits of any future years.

The existing shareholders, in the first instance, will have the privilege of applying for the new shares

MINING NOTABILIA.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

RED HEMATITE IRON ORE COMPANY—LONSDALE MINES.—On Jan. 24 a grand discovery was made, the forehead of the drift being one mass of solid kidney ore. I at once commenced to take it out, and found that it was a solid 1 ft. wide, crossing the level both east and west. I have put the men to drive upon the eastern branch, and find it improving as we proceed, and I believe it will turn out to be the outburst of a large deposit or lode not far distant. The metal taken out is of the finest quality, and will amply pay the cost of present working.—W. MELVILLE.

WEST MARIA AND FORTESCUE.—This mine continues to open up well, and all the points of operation are equal in value to that stated in last week's Journal—the 60 east 30t. per fathom, and the stope 20t. and 30t. per fathom; and it is daily expected that a course of ore will be cut in the 71 fm. level east and west.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—We are pleased to hear a new site lode has been discovered in the 22 fm. level, of considerable value. Full particulars will appear in next week's Journal.

EXMOUTH (Silver-Lead).—A railway is now making from Newton to the Teign Inn, which will pass about a quarter of a mile from this mine, and a station will be about a mile from it. The mine is opening out well, and they have already made a sale of lead ore; and it is expected the sales of lead and blende from one lode only, out of six or seven which are known to be in the mine, will be regularly made. The results on the whole, are highly satisfactory, and it is stated that the mine cannot fail to considerably increase in value; it has every advantage—a railway, near the well-known old Exmouth at one end, and the dividend-paying Frank Mills at the other, which are good up to their boundary, so that the Frank Mills people can go no further, we hear, without an encroachment. In naming this, we think it would not be out of place to invite mining capitalists to inspect this property for themselves.

CALLINGTON DISTRICT.—A valuable mining property in Kingstone, Stoke Climsland, was some time since inspected and favourably mentioned by Prof. Warrington Smyth and Capt. Simmonds, the dutch officers, and the reports of many practical mine agents fully corroborate their views. The property, if fairly developed, will be second to none in the neighbourhood, and hopes are entertained of its being speedily set to work. There are several well-known lodes, as fine as can be seen, traversing the sett, and the Redmon and Holm bush silver-lead lode passes through its entire length. The working of the property would even increase the reputation of the district.

GLADSTONE MINE.—During the last fortnight a great improvement has taken place; in fact, a new discovery, which is expected by practical miners to be a lasting mine. Since the present company has started, 20 tons of lead ore have been sold, and 100 tons of calamine. The agent, Goodman Ellis, has proposed to have 20 tons of lead ore at the next Ticketing, if not prevented from washing. This mine was taken about 12 months ago, by eight working men.

WHEAL AGAR.—It is satisfactory to find that the rich lode recently cut fully maintains its value. The shaftmen have been increased for the purpose of cutting down to the 40 fm. level, when it is calculated the costs will be fully met by returns. This mine is now attracting considerable attention in its locality.

SOUTH WARD.—The principal portion of the 24-in. cylinder engine was landed on the quay at Beerferry, on Friday last, for the use of this mine; and it is proposed to proceed with its erection without any delay. The engine-house is quite ready for its reception, and it is anticipated that by the 21st proximo we shall be in full working order. In the face of the great depression in mining at the present time, it is satisfactory to learn that capital and labour are being employed in the development of the mineral resources of this district again, as, since the storage of the famous Tamar Silver-Lead Mines, which returned to their shareholders a considerable sum in dividends, and the inundation of the unfortunate South Tamar Mine in 1866, which gave to the company 30,000t. in dividends, scarcely anything has been done in the way of mining in the neighbourhood. The South Ward Mine is situated on the Tamar silver-lead lode, and the general opinion of the mining men of the locality is that it is a fair and legitimate speculation.

SOUTH HERDSFOOT.—In the course of a conversation I had the other day with a well-known lead mine captain, he said the lode in Herdsfoot wobbled a good deal from the straight line, and Wolferstan took his shaft for South Herdsfoot at a point in lode drawn in continuation of a south-west east in that line, and then began to cross-cut east. Wolferstan knew what he was about, only he did not begin his shaft quite enough westerly, and hence he found he did not cut the lode in 12 fathoms east, but had begun to cut west. But they have now been going on cutting 70 or 80 fathoms east, so if the lode had canted south-east instead of south-west. I consider they are cutting right away for the lode, but a cross-cut west would settle the value of the mine in a month. The mine has already cost something like double what Herdsfoot cost, though it has had all the benefit of Herdsfoot experience. Let us shareholders, then, attend the forthcoming meeting, and come to some definite understanding as to the best method of carrying on operations for the future.

WEST CARADON.—The 42 east is turning out 2½ tons per fathom. This end is coming under the course of ore in the 30 fm. level. The same lodes are now being developed which in South Caradon have given in dividends upwards of 6000 per 25s. share.

HAMMETT MINE.—Having arrived too late, the letter from Mr. Maribrough, in reply to that of Mr. Waddington, must be deferred until next week's Journal.

PERRAN WHEAL VIVYAN.—The agents write—We are progressing satisfactorily with the new shaft. The lode in the bottom is composed of lead, copper, blende, muriate, and white iron—taken in the aggregate a rich looking lode for the depth. The lode in the adit is just as last reported.

We understand that in the course of a few days an influential company will be registered, under the title of the CEFN CONSOLS MINING COMPANY (Limited), and that a portion of the shares will be offered to the public. The mine has been worked by the present proprietors for some time, and most valuable discoveries of silver-lead ore have been made at less than 10 fms. from surface, the deepest point of development being 12 fms., where the ore is by far the richest.

[ADVERTISEMENTS.]

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE.—An almost unprecedented amount of business has been done in the Mining Share Market during the past fortnight. The great mining prize of the last year—the VAN MINE has equipped that of every other since the discovery of copper ore in the Devon Great Consols in 1846, which mines have since returned to the original shareholders 11,111. per share upon it, paid. The reserves of lead ore in the Van Mine are said to be almost fabious. Wales has been a powerful for her rich lead mines, although until within the past twelve months the Principality has been comparatively neglected, as far as regards its mineral resources. The great success of the Van Mine infused new life in and directed more attention to Wales. This has resulted in opening out several new mines. The most prominent among these being the Great Rock, Asheton, Tan-yr-Alt, Pen-Alt, Van Consols, &c. Although only about eight months has elapsed since the formation of the Great Rock Mining Company, there are not many instances of greater progress being made in the same period, with a view of making in a permanently profitable and productive property. The prospects justify the expectation that it will become such. The rock of lead ore to be seen at my office has been pronounced by all practical men who have seen it an fine specimen of lead as can be seen. The shares have been in good demand. It should be remembered that while nearly all the new mines that have been projected recently are in 12,000 shares and upwards, Great Rock Mine is in 3000 only, and limited to 5L, with 4L paid. It is gratifying to notice that the leading members of the Stock Exchange have recently identified themselves with the mining interests of the United Kingdom. The result has been an unparalleled amount of business in the shares of the mines already named. Although at present, most of them are what are termed "non-vigorous properties," yet they contain the elements requisite to make them "by a vigorous prosecution" successful concerns.

BRONFLOYD, and also BWLCH CONSOLS MINES, have participated in the late upward tendency in price. Those mines are already in the Dividend List, and having so frequently called attention to them, I need say no more than that they are both sterling good mines. The tin mines of Cornwall should not be entirely lost sight of by the investor. PROVIDENCE MINES are paying 12. 10s. per share quarterly, equal to 17½ per cent. per annum. EAST LOVELL, with its extraordinary rich lode, is making profits at the rate of about 30 per cent. per annum on the current price of the shares. NEW WHEEL LOVELL has considerably improved in the 40 fathom level, east of the cross-course. Much importance is attached to this, as it indicates a long run of tin ground in this level. Other parts of the mine have also improved. EAST NEW LOVELL is a young mine that should not be lost sight of. At present the operations are confined to the sinking of the shafts 20 fms. from surface, when it is intended to cross-cut to the several promising lodes that have already been laid open a few feet from surface. At 20 fathoms deep very good results are expected; and when it is remembered how rich the adjoining mines are, and have been, I consider the shares at their present low price a very excellent speculation.

FRANK MILLS have now come up to 5. 5½. I am apprehensive that the profits on the current quarter's working are not so great as before. Supposing, however, that the dividend be only 2s. 6d., it will be equal to from 15 to 17½ per cent. per annum on the present price of shares. Pacific Mining Company shares have recovered their late decline, and I have the fullest confidence that this will prove one of the most successful and permanently profitable of any gold mining company ever formed in England. The Eureka Mine was not sufficiently appreciated by the public to induce the directors to complete its purchase. From the most authentic information on the subject, I am induced to believe they have missed one of the best investments ever offered.

P.S.—The report of the GREAT ROCK MINE states that the lode in the winze will produce 3 tons of lead per fathom.

From Mr. JAMES HUME.—The closing week has been one of great excitement in the Mining Share Market. VAN shares rose to 30 and upwards; ASHETON to 17, 18; TAN-YR-ALT to 14. Respecting the latter a telegram has been received that operations are resumed in the shaft, the part of the lode slaking being worth 8 tons of lead per fathom; but the entire width of the lode is 25 or 30 feet. As this is the top of the deposit it is impossible to estimate the result of future operations. Shares are expected to double present prices. The slightest reaction will have the effect of stimulating purchases. VAN CONSOLS rose, in consequence of large buying orders, to 4½. 7, since which a reaction has ensued; prices will soon, however, rally, should a discovery of lead be made. PACIFIC GOLD AND SILVER shares have risen to 1½, 2 prem. Intelligence has been received that Capt. Brown, the manager, has reached the scene of his future labours, and that the first month's profit from one of the mines is equal to a handsome dividend on the whole capital. PENRHYN MINE has been subscribed for, and an ample capital assured to render it a successful and profitable investment. It adjoins ASHETON, and from its masterly lode, already opened and in work, returns of lead can be made. The Tan-yr-Alt lode runs through the sett. Shares are 6 to 7, in strong request. Asheton being 17, there is a 10% margin in favour of buyers. WHEAL CREBROB is a mine for some time almost neglected—a light share as to price. We are informed there are chances here;

a purchaser at 12s. 6d. has no great risk to run, and a chance of considerable gain. EAST LOVELL continues to look well; shares, 25, buyers. Dealing company West Maria and Fortescue, Seton, Marke Valley, West Chiverton, Wheal Kitty, Taquaril Gold, Don Pedro, &c.

FOREIGN MINES.

RHENISH CONSOLS.—G. Sweet, Wiehl, Jan. 31: Christians: The forepart of the cross-cut in the 30 is now about 4½ fathoms south of the shaft; the ground seems to be a little harder, with occasional spots of lead ore, but as yet no footwall. A stope in the roof of the 20 lachter level, east of cross-cut, will afford 1 ton of lead ore per lachter. A stope, 8 lachters west of cross-cut, in the roof of this level, will afford 2 tons per lachter. A stope near the western end, also in the roof of the 20 lachter level, will afford 1 ton per lachter. We purpose during the coming month to start a sink in the bottom of the 20, where the lode is very productive for lead.—Bleibach: The sink on the middle lode, in the bottom of the 10 lachter level, will afford 1 ton of lead ore per lachter. A stope in the roof of this level, will afford 1½ ton of lead ore per lachter. A stope east of No. 3 winze, in the roof of the 10 lachter level, on the north lode, will afford 1 ton per lachter. A stope west of this winze will afford 1½ ton per lachter. The sink on the middle lode, in the bottom of the 10 lachter level, will afford 1 ton of lead ore per lachter. A stope in the roof of the 10 lachter level, on the north lode, will afford 1 ton per lachter. A stope west of this winze will afford 1½ ton per lachter. The sink on the middle lode, in the bottom of the 10 lachter level, will afford 1 ton of lead ore per lachter. A stope in the roof of the 10 lachter level, on the north lode, will afford 1 ton per lachter. A stope west of this winze will afford 1½ ton per lachter. The sink on the middle lode, in the bottom of the 10 lachter level, will afford 1 ton of lead ore per lachter. A stope in the roof of the 10 lachter level, on the north lode, will afford 1 ton per lachter. A stope west of this winze will afford 1½ ton per lachter. The sink on the middle lode, in the bottom of the 10 lachter level, will afford 1 ton of lead ore per lachter. 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WATSON BROTHERS' MINING CIRCULAR.

The great extension of mining business, the difficulty so often complained of by country shareholders in getting accurate and disinterested information as to the state of Cornish and foreign mines, and of the financial and real position of mining companies generally, have induced Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS to make their Circular published in the *Mining Journal* more extensively known, and to state—

That they issue daily to clients and others who apply for it a price-list (as supplied, also, to most of the London daily papers), giving the closing prices of mining shares up to 4 o'clock.

They also buy and sell shares for immediate cash or for the usual fortnightly settlement in all mines dealt in on the Mining and Stock Exchanges, at the close market prices of the day, free of all charges for commission. They deal, also, on the same terms, in the public funds, railways, telegraphs, and all other securities dealt in upon the Stock Exchange.

Having agents in all the mining districts, they are constantly getting mines inspected for their own guidance, and will also obtain special reports of any particular mine for their clients, for the inspecting agent's fee of £2 2s.

On the arrival of the West India, Australian, and other mails special information will be forwarded to their clients interested in foreign mines, particularly Australian United, Chontales, Pacific, Eureka, &c., &c.

WATSON BROTHERS,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

MESSRS. WATSON BROTHERS return their most sincere thanks for the great patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in their firm for nearly 30 years, and to assure their friends and clients it will be their earnest endeavour to merit a continuance of both.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have made arrangements for continuing their weekly Circular, which has had a large circulation for many years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon mines and mining, and state of the share market, will in future appear in that paper.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS, they are enabled to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS are daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend values to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in property so fluctuating as mining.

VAN CONSOLS.—In answer to several correspondents, we believe the water-wheel will go to work in about a month, and it will not take long to pump the water from the small shaft, in which the old company, before Van was discovered, left, it is said, a cuse of ore. The present great rise in shares has been owing to very large purchases on the Stock Exchange, and the hourly fluctuations of 10, or 20, per share make it impossible to do business with any satisfaction. Should ores be met with, the present rise has indicated what shares will go to.

Another correspondent has been told, on the authority of one of the directors of Van, that there is a hard bar of granite in the western part of Van, which will prevent the lode making ore in Van Consols? Is it true, then, we ask, that the lode was first discovered in Bryntall, now Van Consols? In the western part of Bryntall, where it was first worked, it yielded fortunes to some people, as it has done in Van, but it failed in depth. In Pen-y-Clyn, adjoining, and also west and beyond the influence of any bar of granite, the lode for some time yielded 150 tons of lead per month, and failed in depth. And then it was found in Van itself; the very fact of the lode having failed in depth in the other mines deterred Messrs. John Taylor and Sons from buying Van for 45,000/. The writer of this, reporting on the mine from a personal inspection nearly 12 months ago, called attention to this fact, and added, "If the lode should hold in depth in Van, it will become one of the richest mines in the world." And now, in answer to one of the directors who talks of the bar of granite, let us refer to a paragraph in Captain Eddy's report, now being circulated by the board of directors, and in which he says, referring to an inspection of the mine before the purchase by the present company—"I then shared in the same opinion with some others, that the ore would be cut off in depth, the same as it had in the adjoining mine." If the statement of the directors in regard to the bar of granite is correct, how was it, we should like to know, that the lode got through it into Van? For we give it upon the authority of Capt. Williams, the manager of Van, himself that the Bryntall, or Van Consols, is the Van lode; and, we add, that between the rich course of ore just worked in Bryntall, and the rich course of ore now being worked in Van, there is a long run of un wrought ground in Van Consols, which cannot, in our opinion, fail to make a course of ore.

SATURDAY.—Active demand for Pacific, Van, Van Consols, Bwlch, Bronfloyd, West Frances, Providence, and East Lovell, an advanced price, Pacific, 11½ to 12½; Van, 67 to 69; Van Consols, 3½ to 5½; Bwlch, 3 to 3½; Bronfloyd, 3½ to 4½; West Frances, 32½ to 35 to 37; East Lovell, 24½ to 25½; West Chiverton, 55 to 56; West Maria, 42s. to 44s.; Chiverton Moor, 4½ to 4½; Australian United, 2½ to 3½; Prince of Wales, 17 to 18.

MONDAY.—Great excitement in the market this morning. Van advanced to 2½; Van Consols, Bronfloyd, Bwlch, West Maria, West Frances, Taquari, and Prince of Wales its great demand. Van, 80 to 85; Van Consols advanced at 3, and rose to 6; Bronfloyd, 3½ to 3½; Bwlch, 3 to 3½; West Maria, 43s. to 45s.; West Frances, 34 to 36; Taquari, 14s. to 18s.; Prince of Wales, 18s. to 20s.; Providence, 38 to 38; Seton, 40 to 41; Pacific, 12 to 13; Australian United, 27 to 31½; Chiverton, 2½ to 2½; West Chiverton, 55 to 56.

TUESDAY.—The market continues very active for Van, Van Consols, West Chiverton, Bwlch, Bronfloyd, East Lovell, and Australian United. Van, 87½ to 87½; Van Consols, 5½ to 6; West Chiverton, 55 to 57; Bwlch, 4½ to 5; Bronfloyd, 3½ to 4; East Lovell, 24½ to 25½; Australian United, 3 to 3½; West Frances, 35 to 40; Prince of Wales, 18s. to 21s.; West Maria, 44s. to 46s.; Tin, 21s.; Bwlch, 4½ to 5.

WEDNESDAY.—The Market for Van Consols opened this morning very flat; sellers at 4, and receded to 3½ upon large sales. Van and Great Vor flat; West Maria, West Frances, East Lovell, and Bronfloyd firmer. Van Consols, 3½ to 4; Great Wheal Vor, 11½ to 12½; Van, 70 to 75; West Maria, 47s. to 52s. ed.; West Frances, 37½ to 40; East Lovell, 25 to 28; Bronfloyd, 4½ to 4½; West Chiverton, 55½ to 57; Taquari, 15s. to 17s.; East Caradon, 6 to 6½; Great Laxey, 16 to 17; Great Rock, 16 to 12; Crebore, 9s. to 11s.; Prince of Wales, 19s. to 21s.; Bwlch, 4½ to 5.

THURSDAY.—Market somewhat recovered from yesterday's panic. Pacific, Van, Van Consols, Crebore, Redmoor, Bwlch, Bronfloyd, and East Lovell chiefly dealt in. Pacific, 11½ to 12; Van, 72½ to 75; Van Consols, 4, 5 to 5½; Crebore, 11s. to 12s.; Redmoor, 15s. to 20s.; Bwlch, 4½ to 5½; Bronfloyd, 3½ to 4½; East Lovell, 25 to 25½; West Chiverton, 55½ to 56½; Great Vor, 11 to 12; Dor, 36s. to 37s.; Taquari, 17s. to 19s.; Grenville, 35s. to 40s.; East Grenville, 13 to 14½; Prince of Wales, 20s. to 22s. ed.; West Maria, 47s. to 49s.; West Francis, 35 to 40.

FRIDAY.—Market steady. Van Consols firm at quotations. Crebore in good demand. Van Consols, 3½ to 3½; Crebore, 12s. ed. to 15s.; Great Laxey, 16 to 18s.; Bwlch, 4½ to 5; Bronfloyd, 3½ to 4; East Lovell, 25 to 26; Van, 72 to 74; West Chiverton, 55 to 57½; East Caradon, 6 to 6½; Marke Valley, 6½ to 7½; West Maria, 47s. to 50s.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDAUNANT.—John Roberts, Feb. 2: The winze which we are sinking still in the soft part of the lode in the 10 is down about 5 fathoms. We have not since cut into the ore part of the lode, as we are afraid to let down the water and stay our progress in sinking. We have good ground now in the No. 2 adit, which we are driving alongside of the lode, and hope to be up to the winze in about six weeks, when I anticipate that we shall commence extracting large quantities of ore. As the frost is gone we shall be able to make good progress with the dressing, and as the reservoir will be complete on Friday we shall be able to crush every day. There is no other change since last report.

BALLACORKISH.—Captain Gross, Jan. 29: I am very happy to inform you that the lode in the adit forebreast is gradually opening out; it is near about 18 in. wide, composed of gossan, quartz, and soft killas, spotted through with carbonate of lead and blonde. I have reason to believe that the lode will in a short time regain its usual size and productiveness. Nos. 1 and 2 pitches are much the same as last reported on. If anything, No. 3 pitch is improving. We have commenced to drive the south adit forebreast, and the lode here is split up into strings of blonde, spotted with lead. The ground in the forebreast of the 12 consists of a beautiful blue killas, and within the last few days lode stuff, mixed with lead and blonde, has made its appearance. The dressing and all other surface operations are progressing satisfactorily.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—Joseph Mitchell, Jan. 29: The middle adit level has been driven east of cross-cut, the new south lode, varying in size from 1½ to 5 ft. wide, with occasional stones of ore; the lode in the present end is small and poor; I therefore, thought it wise to suspend operations at this point. We have also driven west of cross-cut 22 fathoms, the lode varying in size from 3 to 6 ft. wide, worth in places from 32 to 57 per fm.; this point being near the western boundary we have also stopped the driving, and have commenced to drive east in the middle adit level, on the Gawton lode, from which most of the ore has been broken and returned. I think that we shall have an improvement at this point shortly, as we get off from the influence of the cross-cut. We have driven the cross-cut 22 fathoms, south towards the engine-shaft lode, and I calculate about 3 fms. more to drive to intersect the lode; this is an important point, being 50 fms. deep from surface, perpendicular. We have also driven east of shallow adit air-shaft 3½ fms., from which we have broken 30 tons of mudi, and is now worth in the present end about 4 tons per fm., and is equally good in the bottom of the level. Just at this point is a junction of two lodes, and I am of opinion that if we sink the shaft we shall have large deposits of ore underneath this mass of gossan and mudi seen above. I consider, to do justice to the mine, that you ought to put up a water-wheel, and do away with the steam-engine; cut down the air-shaft, and sink 20 fathoms below the shallow adit, which will cost about 10000. You will then have a mine second to none in the district, for better indications than I ever saw in the whole course.

EAST GUNNISLAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—James Bray, Feb. 2: We have completed Impham shaft to the 27 fm. level, and commenced

of my mining experience.—P.S. Since writing you the report I have just been underground, and am pleased to say that since we commenced operations on the Gawton lode it has very much improved in appearance, and is producing rich copper ore.

BEDFORD UNITED.—James Phillips, Feb. 2: We are driving by the side of the lode east and west at the 130. The lode in the 90 west has not been so productive for the last 6 feet driving, but is still 4 feet wide, and is a very kindly looking lode, promising a speedy improvement. The stopes in the bottom of this level is worth 4 tons of good quality ore per fathom. In the 90 east we are driving by the side of the lode, which we have not seen for the last 3 fathoms driving, in consequence of a very strong capon upon it; we hope to reach the eastern end of this capon shortly, when the lode will be again cut through; when last taken down the lode was worth about 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the winze in this level is 4 feet wide, and worth for the length of the winze 12 feet, from 8 to 10 tons of ore per fathom; there has been a falling off in the western end of this winze for the last 6 feet sinking, but the eastern end is still worth from 6 to 7 tons per fathom, indicating that we are on the western end of the splendid shoot of ore; the winze for a depth of 8 fathoms have been sunk through, it further indicates that a fine course of ore will be met with in driving east, at the 103, when that level is extended far enough east to reach the dip of the ore. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 75 east; the lode in the winze in this level is 2½ feet wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fathom; this winze is now 10 fathoms deep, and the lode has much improved in appearance, and the quality of the ore has been better for the last 8 or 9 feet sinking. The stopes in this level are yielding on an average about 4 tons of ore per fathom.

BLUE HILLS.—S. Bennetts, J. Andrews, Jan. 29: The pumping machinery at Lether's is all in readiness, and will be set to work this afternoon. In the 60 there is no change to report, very little alteration having taken place during the past week.

The 50 east contains a large lode, and some good stones of tin, but is very irregular. The ground in the shaft below the adit, on Claridge's level, is very favourable for sinking, but as yet none of the lode has been broken below the level. On Monday morning we hope to commence driving the 60, east from the bottom of Lether's shaft, and at the same time stop the tin the ground in this level is 2½ feet wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fathom; this winze is now 10 fathoms deep, and the lode has much improved in appearance, and the quality of the ore has been better for the last 8 or 9 feet sinking. The stopes in this level are yielding on an average about 4 tons of ore per fathom.

BRONFLOYD.—T. Kemp, Feb. 3: Settings for February: No. 3 Shaft—North Lode: Six men to cross-cut the lode north, in the 84, at 180s. per fathom; lode carrying spots of lead ore, and the ground rather tight for progress. The winze to the west of shaft, being sunk from the 73 to the 84 under contract at 200s. per fathom, is down 3 fathoms; the lode in the bottom is not looking so well, the ground having become harder, and the produce less, now yielding 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom in depth. Eight men to stop the lode over the back of the 73, to the west of shaft, at 30s. per fathom; lode worth 2 tons of ore per cubic fathom. Six men to stop the lode under the 82; lode worth 1½ ton of ore per cubic fathom. Two men to drive the end to the west of shaft, at 75s. per fm.; lode producing a little ore. A tribute pitch in the back of the 82 is set to four men, at 130s. per ton of dressed ore fit for market. As instructed, the 40 east is suspended, and we shall at once commence to cross-cut the lode north and south.—No. 1 Shaft—North Lode: The pitch, &c., being completed, this shaft is now in regular course of sinking below the 26, and in favourable ground. We shall sample on Monday 75 tons of silver-lead ores, for sale on Feb. 17.

BRYNPOSIG.—J. Kitter, Feb. 3: We are now making good progress in sinking the engine-shaft below the 36 fm. level, and hope to get it down for a new 45 fm. level in two months from this date; the lode is large, and of very promising character, but so far not rich enough to value. I expect, however, to get into better ore ground in a week or ten days. The 36 fm. level, driving east of engine-shaft, is now passing through a bar of unproductive ground, which is of no value, and is about 10 fms. in length; we fully expect to get through it as quickly as possible to get through to the 36 fm. level, driving west of the engine-shaft, below the 36 fm. level, and hope to get it down for a new 45 fm. level in two months from this date; the lode is large, and of very promising character, but so far not rich enough to value. I expect, however, to get into better ore ground in a week or ten days. 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Hartley's without change. Hetton Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Haswell Wallsend, 18s.; South Hetton Wallsend, 18s.; Eden Main, 16s. 6d.; Hetton Lyons Wallsend, 16s.; Tunstall Wallsend, 8s. Unsold, all; 25 ships at sea.

The MINING SHARE MARKET opened with great excitement on Monday morning, and an enormous rise took place in several Welsh mines. The rise, however, was too rapid to last, and as it naturally brought in heavy sellers for cash, among those who could realise large profits, prices gave way in a day or two, and the market became steadier. Van shares, which at our last were 56 to 58, rose on Monday to 80, 85, representing an advance in two days of 250,000*l.*

On Tuesday the quotation was 82*1* to 87*1*; on Wednesday they declined to 70, 75, and, after various fluctuations, leave off 71 to 73.

Van Consols opened 3*1* to 4, and rose on Monday to 6. On Tuesday heavy transactions took place up to 6*1*, 7. On Wednesday a very large number of shares, over 1000, we understand, were offered for sale on the Stock Exchange, and the price knocked down to 3*1*, 4.

All the shares offered, however, were taken. On Thursday they opened 4*1* to 5, then dropped to 3*1*; Friday opened 3*1* to 3*1*, and leave off 3*1* to 4. Bwlch Consols opened on Monday at 3 to 3*1*, with business 3*1* to 4; but they afterwards partook of the general fever, and on Tuesday rose to 5, leaving off 4*1* to 5. Bronfloyd shares advanced to 3*1*, 4*1*.

In consequence of the extraordinary success of Van, and the increasing confidence in lead mines caused thereby, several new companies are about being launched for working mines, both in Wales and Shropshire.

The standard for copper ores advanced 17*2*s. per ton on Monday, and ere long more attention may be turned to Cornish mines, which of late have been comparatively neglected. The chief transactions in them this week have been in West Chiverton, East Caradon, Great Wheal Vor, Mary Ann, Grenville, West Frances, Providence Mines, Prince of Wales, Redmoor, and Crebor.

West Frances shares have advanced to 35, 40; the 108 is looking better, and a course of tin daily expected. Wheal Crebor, 12s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.; in the 120, east of Cock's shaft, in the cross-cut south, the wall of the lode has been intersected, and a branch, producing good ore, cut into. The mine has sampled 80 tons of ore, which averages 6*1*%. Redmoor shares have been in more request, at 17s. 6d. to 20s.; the lode in the winze sinking below the 25 fathom level is worth 15*2* per fathom; the stopes are worth 16*1*. Bedford Consols, 2*1* to 2*1*; Bedford United, 25s. to 30s.; Caldbeck Fells, 29s. to 31s.; Carn Camborne, 10s. to 12s. 6d. At Wheal Basset meeting the accounts showed a balance against the adventurers of 6301*l*. 11*s*. 1*d*., and no call made. The prospects of the mine, on the whole, have improved since last meeting. Chiverton Moor, 4*1* to 4*1*; Chontales Gold, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; Cook's Kitchen, 11*1* to 12*1*; Ding Dong, 18 to 20; Don Pedro, 3*1* to 4*1*; East Caradon, 6*1* to 6*1*; East Lovell shares have been Pedro, 3*1* to 4*1*; East Pool, 7*1* to 7*1*; East Grenville, 1*1* to 2*1*. Frank Mills, 3 to 3*1*; Frontino and Bolivia, 4*1* to 1*1*; Great Laxey, 16 to 17; Great Wheal Vor, 12 to 13; Marke Valley, 7 to 7*1*; New Lovell, 20s. to 25s.; New Seton, 30 to 35; North Crofty, 1*1* to 2*1*; North Treskerby, 13s. to 15s.; Prince of Wales advanced to 20s. 22s., and leave off 17s. 6d. to 20s.; Providence Mines, 34 to 36; South Caradon, 300 to 310; South Condurrow, 20s. to 25s.; South Crofty, 6 to 8; Taquaril, 16s. to 18s.; Tincroft, 19 to 20; West Chivertons have been largely dealt in at 55*1* to 57*1*; West Maria and Fortescue, 6*1* to 5*2*; Wheal Agar, 30s. to 32s. 6d.; Wheal Buller, 6 to 7; Wheal Grenville, 35s. to 40s.; Wheal Jane, 42 to 44; Wheal (Lelant), 12 to 13; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 5*1* to 5*2*; Wheal Mary Ann, 12*1* to 13*1*; Wheal Seton, 40 to 42; Wheal Uny, 2*1* to 3; North Lovell, 5*1* to 6; Pacific advanced to 2 prem.; Wheal and leave off 11*1* to 11*1*; Guerrero, par to 1 prem. Great Rock, 9 to 10; a lode we hear has been cut into worth 3 tons of lead ore per fm.

The Market for Mining Shares on the Stock Exchange has again been particularly buoyant, especially in the early part of the week. Towards the close there was a relapse from the highest point, and the final closing is flat. Van shares have been the great centre of attraction; a very large business has been done in them, at an advance of 13*1* above last week's price. The special reports on the mine, which are referred to in another column, prove that Van far surpasses any mine in England, or perhaps in the world, and much more than warrants the rise in the price of shares. There has also been a large business in Assheton, Tan-yr-Alt, Van Consols, and several others of a more or less speculative class. In Pacific shares there has been a good amount of business doing; the late improvement has, however, brought in a few sellers, but the stock has been readily absorbed by the public, imparting a firmer tone to the market, which closes with a strong upward tendency. Don Pedro and Taquaril shares are better, while Frontino and Bolivia, Rossa Grande, and St. John del Rey are flat. The following are the closing quotations:—Van firm, at 72 to 75. West Chiverton, 56*1* to 58*1*; Chiverton, 2*1* to 2*1*; Chiverton Moor, 4*1* to 4*1*; East Lovell, 26 to 26*1*; Great Wheal Vor, 12*1* to 12*1*; East Caradon, 6*1* to 6*1*; West Caradon, 1*1* to 1*1*; Great Laxey, 16*1* to 16*1*; Marke Valley, 6*1* to 7*1*; Assheton, 15 to 15*1*; Tan-yr-Alt, 11 to 11*1*; Van Consols, 3*1* to 3*1*; Pacific, 11*1* to 11*1*; St. John del Rey, 23*1* to 24*1*; Don Pedro, 3*1* to 3*1* prem.; Frontino and Bolivia, 13-16ths to 15-16ths; Taquaril, 6*1* to 7*1* prem.; Anglo-Argentine, 2*1* to 2*1*; Anglo-Brazilian, 2*1* to 2*1* dis.; General Brazilian, 1-16th dis. to 1-16th prem.; Pestarena, 1*1* to 1*1*; Port Phillip, 2*1* to 2*1*; Rossa Grande, par to 1 prem.; Yudanamutana, 1*1* to 1*1*; Chontales, 1*1* to 1*1*.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—The new Russian Loan, which has been so successfully brought out in England and the Continent, filled even the heads of some of our own capitalists who wished to participate in the 2 percent. premiums at which it was marked from the first day of its appearance, and the natural consequence was that our most monied speculators neglected our more solid but, for them, somewhat old-fashioned home securities. Mining shares, of course, did not escape, but although business was extremely limited, prices did not suffer. Mining Company of Ireland shares (7*2* paid) changed hands at 9*1*. 10*s*. cash. Of Wicklow Copper (2*1*. 10*s*. paid) a few shares have been secured at 8*1*. 10*s*. but the price finally asked is 8*1*. 12*s*. Cape Copper shares have made an upward movement of 3*1*. 9*1*., and in some instances of an additional 2*1*. 6*1* per share, the closing quotation being 16*1*. 15*1*. Killaloe Slate Quarry shares sell at 16*s*. and are freely offered at 16*s*. 6*d*. Other mines are quite neglected for the present.

The following dividends were declared during January:—

Mines.	Per share.	Amount.
Devon Great Consols	2 <i>1</i> 0	£ 4,196 0 0
Devon Great Consols	2 <i>1</i> 0	1,000 0 0
East Wheal Lovell	2 0 0	3,812 0 0
Phoenix	6 0 0	3,000 0 0
Miners Company of Ireland	0 2 5	2,450 0 0
South Caradon	5 0 0	2,560 0 0
Marke Valley	0 4 0	1,800 0 0
Ponills	0 5 0	1,250 0 0
East Darren	4 0 0	1,300 0 0
East Pool	0 3 3	1,040 0 0
Broadmoor	0 1 8	900 0 0
Wheal Jane	1 10 0	788 0 0
Wheal Kitty	0 15 0	788 0 0
Cook's Kitchen	0 6 0	725 0 0
Drake Walls	0 1 0	640 0 0
Bwlch Consols	0 2 0	509 8 0
Owain Erfin	0 10 0	438 10 0
Port Phillip	0 1 6	7,800 0 0
Total		£89,361 18 0

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 2319 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 9359*l*. 14*s*. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 100*l*. 14*s*; average produce, 7*1*; average price per ton, 1*1*. 6*s*; quantity of fine copper, 16*2* tons 5 cwt*s*. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—

Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Per unit. Ore copper.

Jan. 6 1474 ... £ 98 8 0 ... 7*1* ... £ 42 12 0 ... 12s. 4d. ... £61 2 0

20 3254 ... 105 4 0 ... 6*1* ... 4 0 6 ... 12 6 ... 82 9 0

27 2450 ... 27 3 0 ... 7*1* ... 4 17 0 ... 12 5 ... 61 19 6

Feb. 3 2319 ... 100 14 0 ... 7*1* ... 4 6 0 ... 12 3*1* ... 61 8 0

Compared with last week's sale, the advance has been in the standard 1*1*. 2*s*, and in the price per ton of ore about 1*1*. 6*s*. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the standard is about stationary.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1867 tons of ore were sold, realising 23,566*l*. 0*s*. The particulars of the sale were—Average

standard for 9 per cent. ore, 87*1*; average produce, 19*1*; average price per ton, 12*1*. 12*s*. 5*d*; quantity of fine copper, 35*s* tons 8 cwt*s*. The following are the particulars of the two last sales:—

Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Price per ton. Ore copper.

Dec. 14. 1862 ... £85 10 6 ... 14*1* ... £ 9 3 10 ... 12s. 6d. ... £63 6 0

Feb. 1. 1867 ... 87 0 0 ... 19*1* ... 12 12 5 ... 13 0 ... 65 0 0

Compared with the last sale, the advance has been in the standard 1*1*. 10*s*, and in the price per ton of ore about 5*s*, 6*d*. There will be no sale on Feb. 22.

At Phoenix Mine meeting, on Monday (Rev. Dr. Trefry in the chair), the accounts for the four months ending November showed a credit balance of 3637*l*. 4*s*. The profit on the four months' working was 8285*l*. 3*s*. 10*d*. A dividend of 300*l*. (6*s* per share) was declared, and 637*l*. 4*s*. 1*d*. carried to credit of next account. Capts. J. and W. Hosking reported upon the various points of operation. They have at present 39 tribute pitches, working by 10 men, at an average of 7*s*. 1*d*. The total number of men working underground, tutwork and tribute, is 27*s*; and the total number (men, boys, and girls) employed in the mine is 537. The present position of the property is more fully referred to in another column.

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—AN AUSTRALIAN.

BORING MACHINES.—Will any reader kindly inform me of the best machine for boring an adit in a copper mine, and to whom I am to apply for one? I think I saw an advertisement in the Journal relative to such, but cannot now find it.—J. M. : Dublin.

FRONTOING AND BOLIVIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Can any of my fellow shareholders give me a reason why our shares, with 38s. 6d. paid, are selling at 18s. to 20s.? When fallacious h-pes were built up on groundless promises the returns were little better than nil, while the monthly cost was double what it is at the present time. The monthly return of gold more than covers the expenses, notwithstanding a large amount is being expended to further develop the property, and also the reducing power. In the face of these manifestly favourable features, the shares in the market are at a discount. How is this?

—ORIGINAL SHAREHOLDER: Feb. 1.

THE MINING JOURNAL,
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 5, 1870.

PROTECTION FOR FREE COLLIERY LABOUR.

It may well be hoped that we are not next week to have in Yorkshire a repetition of that which not long since occurred in North Wales. At present there is an unpleasant similarity between the conduct of the collier rioters at Mold and those at Thorncliffe as to their behaviour during the preliminary magisterial proceedings connected with the examination of the offenders in either case. Thanks, perhaps, to Lord WHARNCLIFFE's vigorous action on the day after the riot at Thorncliffe, the local magistracy and the police seem to be now a little more sensible of what they can, and what they cannot, accomplish unaided by the imperial forces. Haze, too, appears to be shifting away as to the power possessed by magistracy and troops, and their ability to act separately or together in the preservation of peace.

The West Riding magistrates, who assembled on Wednesday in the Court House, Barnsley, to determine what measures should be adopted for preserving the peace during the examination of the rioters next Monday, acted wisely when they determined that the military should be doubled (there being two companies instead of one), that the police force should be increased, and that other measures for the preservation of order should be adopted. This, doubtless, is as it should be; and the issue we have little doubt will be that the majesty of the law will be upheld. Writing, however, in the interest of the industry most affected by the turbulent proceedings at Thorncliffe, and having a care that pit proprietors and pitmen should be able to negotiate without hindrance the terms upon which they will work together, we complain that such preparations as have now been made should be required. They never would have been required if Messrs. NEWTON and CHAMBERS, and the colliers who are willing to serve them, had received that protection from the authorities which should have been afforded them. The law should be a terror to evil doers. Until now it has not been all that in and about the district embraced in the recent riots. A mistaken leniency has marked the punishments visited upon individual offenders in cases of what may be termed incipient rioting.

Violence, and threatening, sustained by non-Unionists before the outbreak, if they had been followed by that rigour which people who indulge in such conduct can alone understand, would not have grown to the head which they at length assumed. It is not sufficient that such offenders be lectured from the Bench, and then fined, or awarded an otherwise hardly more than nominal punishment. Such a course, prompted unquestionably by the kindest feelings on the part of magistrates, and with the belief that they will probably decrease existing rancour, it is clear not only by what has just now happened, but by experience in other cases, will not accomplish the purpose designed. Much more authoritative respect must be shown to the claims of employers and employed to protection when they have agreed to work together upon terms mutually satisfactory, however displeasing such terms may seem to operatives who refuse them. In the hope that what has happened at Thorncliffe may not be repeated in the case of any other similar dispute elsewhere, we have felt ourselves constrained to dwell again upon this phase of the Thorncliffe disaster. Wherever there has been resolution on the part of the authorities that the first appearances of evil shall be determinedly met, there the threatened mischief has been stopped, and the liberty which with the progress of modern legislation should receive even growing respect has been preserved! It is, therefore, in every respect a mistaken kindness to display leniency in such cases.

That other occasions may arise for such a course to be taken by magistrates as that which, in the name of capital and labour, in the winning and working of the minerals of Great Britain, we now demand, is patent from the existing facts. Not only are the free labour men who remain in Messrs. CHAMBERS's service more than heretofore determined that they will not submit to the tyranny of their own order, but an increasing number of colliers are willingly accepting the terms with which the Unionists are dissatisfied. This feature in such disputes will become more conspicuous with the progress of education and the consequent increasing self respect of the operative class. We will not stay here to remark upon the assertion which is being made with some show of authority, that four of the men in custody are Unionist committeemen, however strong may be the temptation to show that the fact bodes but little comfort for those who look for the preservation of peace between capital and labour from the fancied educational advantages of such organisations. Ra-

ther, having urged the vast importance of resoluteness in checking with rigour the first attempts at illegal compulsion in the matter of free labour, we would go on to wish that most thorough success may attend any effort made to improve the relationship which now exists not only between Messrs. CHAMBERS and Mr. HUNTSMAN and their late workpeople respectively, but that likewise which is seen in regard to some other firms and their men. Many enough attempts have been put forth to bring the colliers and the proprietors to an agreement at Thorncliffe and at the Tinsley Park and Manor Pits; but hitherto they have been unsuccessful. Now, however, we rejoice to see that arrangements have been commenced by an independent authority, in the hope that by-and-bye there may exist at the collieries of Mr. HUNTSMAN a similar capital and labour relationship which is now effecting so much good to both sides at the Whitwood Collieries of Messrs. BRIGGS.

Mr. ALFRED DAVY, of the firm of DAVY BROTHERS, engineers, Sheffield, has met Mr. HUNTSMAN's men, and he has also seen Mr. HUNTSMAN and Messrs. BRIGGS, all of whom are long-standing friends of his. At an interview which he had with Mr. HUNTSMAN's men, on Tuesday, Mr. DAVY intimated the readiness of Mr. ARCHIBALD BRIGGS and himself to mediate, with a view ultimately to introduce the system at Tinsley Park and the Manor Pits which Messrs. BRIGGS and their colliers are working out at Whitwood. Mr. DAVY received the authority of Mr. HUNTSMAN's late colliers to seek a formal interview with Mr. HUNTSMAN, whilst they, on their part, intimated their readiness to consult the general feeling of the men at a special meeting to be called for the purpose. How far Mr. HUNTSMAN is likely to sympathise with any desire on the part of his friends that what Messrs. BRIGGS are doing may be accomplished by him likewise we have no authority for any statement, one way or the other. For all we know, the matter may seem to him altogether impracticable at the Tinsley Park and Manor Pits; he may be satisfied with what the men who are working for him are doing, and he may not care to make any change. Then the men who are out may not be prepared to do that which Messrs. BRIGGS's men have done to bring about the arrangement which now exists. But we are certain that Mr. HUNTSMAN will put no impediment in the way of any practical arrangement which may tend to the restoration of peace.

[We are glad to learn that an amicable arrangement has been arrived at. Mr. HUNTSMAN has consented to a partial employment of the old hands on the same terms as those now engaged, and others as opportunity offers. Conciliation thus becomes possible, without change in management, or humiliation on either side.]

MODERN BLAST-FURNACE MANAGEMENT.

The foremost men in the iron trade who are engaged in the manufacture of pig-iron continue to direct their attention to the very important operation of the heating of the blast. The apparatus most approved, and with which the leading experiments are now being made, are the stoves of fire-brick, of which Mr. COWPER is the patentee; and the modification of these stoves, which Mr. WHITWELL has patented, and has at work at the Thornaby Iron Works, Stockton. An authority upon blast-furnace work is Mr. CHARLES COCHRANE, of Dudley, and of the Ormesby Iron Works, Middlesborough. At the Middlesborough Works that gentleman has been using the first-mentioned stoves, and in the behalf of the scientific advancement of the iron manufacture of Great Britain he is making known his experience.

In the construction of Messrs. COWPER and SIEMENS' furnace a strong wrought-iron casing is first made thoroughly air-tight, about 20 ft. in diameter, and 25 ft. in height. This is lined with a wall of fire-bricks 18 in. in thickness, which thus leaves a clear circular space of about 17 ft. in diameter, and 22 or 23 ft. high. A hollow column of brickwork, 9 in. in thickness, and 5 ft. in diameter, is then built up in this central space, and the distance between the 9-in. wall and 18-in. wall filled up with fire-bricks loosely set, almost in the same manner as in clamp burning, but with rather wider spaces between brick and brick. The action is as follows:—The waste gas is in the first place passed from the blast-furnace into the central hollow column, and there it is ignited by admixture with atmospheric air; thence it is made to pass down through the loose bricks, and gradually these, by absorbing the heat of the ignited gas, become themselves red-hot. When this is observed to be the case, through the eye-hole provided for the purpose, the gas is shut off, and in its place the blast is turned through the oven, but in a direction the reverse of that by which the gas entered. In passing in contact with the red-hot bricks the blast itself becomes red-hot, and in that state passes into the furnace, at a temperature of from 1500° to 1800°. The result is a very great saving of fuel—from 4 to 6 cwt. of coke to each ton of iron produced. Of course, there must be two ovens, one being heated by the gas, whilst the other is delivering its stored up heat with the blast into the furnace. In their working originally the dust which passed with the furnace gases into the stoves was found to be exceedingly prejudicial, as it choked the small spaces between the loose bricks, and eventually prevented the blast from passing through the oven. Various arrangements have been found necessary in order to obviate this difficulty. To strain the dust from the gas Mr. COCHRANE has caused it to pass over a large number of properly placed iron trays, which to a great extent accomplishes the object sought.

Mr. WHITWELL believes that his modification secures equal heating powers at very much less cost. It is hoped that the trade will have an opportunity of a discussion of the merits of the two upon an early day. The feeling of the leaders of the industry in the present day is decidedly in favour of high initial temperatures, which there is every reason to believe do not deteriorate the quality of the iron.

CORNISH ENGINES—INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF COAL.—Mr. T. LEAN, the Reporter of the Duty of the Cornish Engines, sends us a table in corroboration of the fact that from the period when the work performed by the Engines was commenced to be publicly reported, in 1811, there was a continuous improvement up to 1843, when an average performance of 67 millions of lbs., lifted 1 ft. high, by the consumption of 112 lbs. of coal, was reached. Since 1843, there has been an equally continuous retrograde course,—so that at this time the average "Duty" of the engines has fallen of about 26 per cent. Or, to put it in other words, at this time full one-quarter part more coal is consumed by the engines, on the average, than was necessary in 1843 to do the same work—an item of no small importance, especially in such period of depression as the mining interest has been passing through. Table of the average "Duty" performed by the Cornish engines, per 112 lbs. of coal, at the end of each period of five years, commencing with 1811:—

Year. Duty. Year. Duty. Year. Duty. Year. Duty.

1811 Millions 20·4 1835 Millions 56·9 1855 Millions 54·8

1815 24·4 1840 64·8 1860 51·6

1820 34·1 1845 67·0 1865 50·2

1825 38·1 1850 68·1 1870 —

1830 51·6 1855 61·8

1835 Millions 20·4 1835 Millions 56·9 1855 Millions 54·8

1840 24·4 1840 64·8 1860 51·6

1845 34·1 1845 67·0 1865 50·2

1850 38·1 1850 68·1 1870 —

1855 51·6 1855 61·8

1860 56·9 1860 61·8

1865 50·2 1865 —

1870 — 1870 —

1811 Millions 20·4 1835 Millions 56·9 1855 Millions 54·8

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1850 38·1 1850 68·1 1870 —

1855 51·6 1855 61·8

very solid, can be easily moved, but do not stand the fire so well. They burn well, but slowly, and remain in good shape on the hearth if they are not stirred up; but if it is necessary to have a bright fire, and if it is frequently stirred, the poker breaks down the pressed coal bricks, and causes them to fall into dust. Different mixtures of glace coal and anthracite have, nevertheless, been tried in France with satisfactory results, superior to those obtained by the combustion of different coals not agglutinated together. This will be easily understood, for in these mixtures bituminous coal furnishes the agglutinating material, and anthracite, so rich in carbon, gives a greater heat. The use of anthracite coal dust for bricks will be subsequently considered.

The coal of some mines has not the qualities requisite for perfect agglomeration. If it is used alone the bricks are inferior in quality, and will not bear transportation to a distance. In such cases the bricks are generally made of small size, adapted to domestic purposes, and are sold for use near the place of manufacture. Ordinarily, however, these inferior coals are mixed with the dust of the better pit coals, and pressed into bricks, which can be sent great distances without injury, and can be profitably used for all industrial purposes. Whatever may be the quality of coals, if they are intended for the use of railroad companies and metallurgical establishments, it is necessary to reduce the quantity of ash as much as possible, and, therefore, it is necessary to wash the combustible material with the greatest care. This is every day becoming a more important matter. The close competition among the manufacturers of pressed coal leads them to constantly study to obtain the best processes for washing, and the best automatic machines to perform this work.

LEAD MINING IN SHROPSHIRE.

A few weeks ago we called public attention to the value and importance of the rich lead mining district of Western Shropshire, which is usually known, from the name of its oldest and greatest mine, as the Snailbeach Lead Mining District. We pointed out that this rich and important district, which has unaccountably received little public attention during the last few years, although situated locally in Shropshire, is really geologically to be considered as a portion of the great and successful lead mining district of Montgomeryshire, on the boundary of which county it immediately abuts. In fact, nothing can be more striking than the geological analogy between the lead district of Western Shropshire, lying between the picturesque ridge of the Stiperstones and the low range of the Shelve Hill—a width of little more than two miles, and about six miles in length—and the Montgomery lead district. In both the lodes occur in clay-slate of absolutely the same geological characteristics, which is traversed by greenstone (or ironstone evans) dykes, and great bands of carbonaceous shale, to the correlation of which may be distinctly traced the occurrence of those gigantic deposits of lead ore which equally characterise both districts. Indeed, these two districts may be distinguished from all other lead mining districts in the United Kingdom by the great bodies in which lead ore is found in each. In the other lead districts of the country, such, for instance, as in the counties of Cornwall and Cardigan, very excellent lead mines are met with, but the ore occurs more disseminated, or drawn out, as it were, so that to raise an equal quantity of ore probably ten times as much ground has to be opened out and explored. Some of the greatest lead mines of Cornwall are said to have yielded an average return of little more than 4 tons per fathom; and the reports of the leading Cardiganshire mines, published weekly in the Journal, show that their produce varies from 10 cwt., to an average maximum of 2 tons per fathom, while the Snailbeach district, taken at a minimum, may be said to have yielded from 8 to 10 tons per fathom.

We have already referred to Snailbeach Mine, adjacent to which is the scarcely less celebrated Perkin's Beach Mine, and the newer, and now a greatly promising, Central Snailbeach Mine, which has been at work about eight years. Its engine-shaft workings are close to the Crow's Nest, on an east and west lode, about a mile in a northerly direction from Perkin's Beach, and the purchase of the maiden ground to the south of these workings, known as the Hill sett, has been most fortunate for the Central Snailbeach Company. Before 2000l. could have been expended on it in actual mining operations the company raised ore, now to be seen at grass on one of their veins in Myton Beach, adjacent to the boundary and working of Perkin's Beach Mine; and, consequently, attention will also now be directed to the vigorous development of this portion of the Central Snailbeach sett, as with sound management and ordinary patience there can be no doubt of a profitable result.

Perkin's Beach Mine has passed into the hands of a joint-stock company, called the "Perkin's Beach Mine (Limited)." The directors are—Sir Edward S. Walker, Knt., Berry Hill, Mansfield, Notts—Chairman; and Messrs. William Urwick, Ludlow Castle, Ludlow, and S. Harley Kough, Shrewsbury and Church Stretton. The required capital has been privately subscribed. The vigorous operations commenced by Mr. Harley Kough about six months since have already resulted in the discovery above the middle adit level in new ground, north of any formerly worked, of two valuable leaders of ore—one 15 in. wide, the other 4 in.—which it is believed will ultimately join, and may lead to the run of the Big surface ore (which have been heaved and lost above), from which immense returns, with equally large profits, were made in the first twelve months of the original opening of this mine. Tramways are being laid in the middle level with all speed to get the ore on the dressing-floors.

This company has commenced driving by nine men south from Cross's vein to the great spar vein, which will be intersected in a few months. The backs on this vein will exceed 150 yards. This great spar vein is one of the champion lodes parallel to that of Snailbeach, and shows similar characteristics. The coexisting on its surface produces rich samples of ore, now to be seen at grass. In every department of Perkin's Beach Mine the works are progressing with vigour, and with most favourable results.

Adjoining Perkin's Beach on the west is Ovenclose Mine, which, since our article on the 1st ult., has been purchased for a large sum of money. This mine is reported to have increased in value within the past three weeks very considerably.

In our former article we referred to the great success of the Stiperstones Mining Company, whose returns are now over 1200l. a month. One of their mines is Pennerley, from which at present nearly the whole of these returns are made, and the recent addition to their sett of the Potter's Pit Mine must increase the yield of ore. The famous Old Bog Mine, also on the property of this company, is being rapidly opened out with great promptitude and energy, by all the aid that can be obtained from the most approved modern mechanical appliances. When these operations are completed, which is expected will shortly be the case, the returns to the shareholders from this mine may be expected to equal, if not indeed exceed, those derived from Pennerley and Potter's Pit; so that, with three mines making such returns as Pennerley, Bog, and Potter's Pit, the property of the Stiperstones Mining Company may be expected ultimately to rank among the greatest and most profitable lead mining concerns in the kingdom. Immediately adjoining the Stiperstones property to the south is the highly promising mine called the Rock House. This mine is worked by a Leeds Company, called the Leeds Rock House Mining Company, who have already raised and sold ore. A fine lode has been opened on close under the Stiperstones, and there can be little doubt that with vigorous working, and a proper expenditure of capital, this mine might be made to take a prominent place amongst Shropshire lead mines.

The Roman Gravels Mine, on the immense antiquity and great productiveness of which we commented in our former article, affords one of the most striking instances of the great similarity which exists between the mode of occurrence of the great courses of ore in this district and that of the Van Mine. As in Van, the great course of ore in Roman Gravels, which is worth many tons to the fathom, skirts a band of black lustrous shale, with which it is in evident correlation; and, indeed, the occurrence of this shale in connection with the veins gives, in our eyes, its great value to the Shropshire district. The Roman Gravels Mine is worked by a private company, the shares being sold almost entirely in Shrewsbury; indeed, nearly all the Shropshire mines are worked by individuals or private companies, the Shropshire district being so rich and so little speculative that the aid of the capital of the general public is rarely required or sought

for. Closely contiguous to the Roman Gravels on the south are the great and extensive mines known as the White Grit and Lady Well Mines, also on the property of Mr. Jasper More. These mines formerly made immense returns, and still possess an enormous extent of virgin and untried ground, which will yet beyond doubt be productive of great lead mines. The Lady Well already promises good results. In conclusion, we can only say, in the interest of the public itself, we hope to see it give more attention to the Shropshire or Snailbeach mining district, which, as already stated, is really to be considered as a portion of the great lead district of Montgomeryshire.

REPORT FROM THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

Middlesborough, Feb. 3.—There is little change to note in the state of trade during the past week. The various works of the district appear to be steadily employed, and, according to report, are mostly fairly supplied with orders. Rail makers are generally busy, and anticipate even occupation in their works during the present year, notwithstanding the almost certainty of fewer Russian orders this season than last; but this deficiency, it is expected, will be compensated by the greater home demand. Shipbuilding remains active, and consequently iron for this department of northern commerce is in good request. Prices have of late shown indications of improvement, and from the reported recent influx of orders rates may naturally be expected to be at least firm. Bar-iron mills are in most cases tolerably well off for work, although for certain classes of bars some makers are but slack. Pig-Iron prices maintain firmly the late advances, though quotations on Tuesday's market here were not quite so regular and even as at the previous market. The demand is reported good, and current list prices are not expected to give way in the least.

Makers' stocks are expected to show a still further reduction during January, when the returns for the month are issued, which will be in the course of a few days. Warrants are quoted at 49s. 6d. to 50s. cash; business quiet. An interesting ceremony took place at the close of the market. The bust of the late Mr. John Vaughan, which has been subscribed for by the friends of the deceased gentleman connected with the local trades, was unveiled in the presence of a large gathering, in the spacious hall of the Middlesborough Exchange, in the north-east corner of which the memorial has been placed. The bust has been executed by Mr. Simmonds, of Rome, but there is a difference of opinion as to the faithfulness of the representation. There is, doubtless, a strong likeness in the bust, which is placed on a marble pedestal, bearing the name "John Vaughan." The members of the Middlesborough Town Council, preceded by the Mayor, and an escort of police, marched to the Exchange about noon, and to the considerable number present Mr. Isaac L. Bell made some touching and appropriate references to the memory of the late much respected gentleman. The bust was uncovered by a granddaughter of Mr. Vaughan, and Mr. Thomas Vaughan briefly, and with emotion, thanked the ladies and gentlemen for their kind presence, and tendered his thanks also to the subscribers to the memorial. Mr. Bolckow, M.P., Mr. Dodds, M.P., Mr. Isaac Wilson, and Mr. J. Jennings (secretary to Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co., Limited), also took part in the proceedings. A general subscription is, we understand, about to be commenced, for the purpose of founding in Middlesborough some more fitting memorial to one who has done so much to make this great and important district of Cleveland what it is.

The strike by the ironstone miners, which was apprehended in consequence of the great advance in wages demanded by the men at the mines, has actually taken place. The employees at Messrs. Bell Brothers' Cliff Mines, Messrs. Morrison's Grange Mines, and Messrs. Robson's Crag Hall Mines gave notice a fortnight ago for an advance of 1/2d. and 2d. per ton, to take effect from the 1st instant, which if not conceded they should refuse to work. No arrangements having been come to, that notice terminated on Tuesday morning, and about 1000 men refused to commence work. A mass meeting was held in the afternoon in a field, between Brotton and Saltburn-by-the-Sea, where resolutions were passed determining to hold out until their demand was granted them. Messrs. Pease's men (the Uptham Mines) have also given notice for advance of 1d. per ton, which will expire on Saturday. Hopes of a speedy settlement of the disputes are entertained.

Last Saturday evening the inaugural dinner of the Cleveland Iron Trades Foremen's Association, a new society recently formed, was celebrated at the Corporation Hotel, Middlesborough. Mr. Edward Williams, general manager of the Bolckow, Vaughan, and Company (Limited), the first honorary member, presided; Mr. Orbride, the President of the association, occupying the vice-chair. There were about sixty gentlemen present. The usual toasts having been disposed of, Mr. Platt, the secretary, read the report, from which it appeared that the association had only been three and a half months in existence, numbered fifty-seven members, and had, after paying all expenses, a balance in hand amounting to 63l. 6s. After thanking the Institute of Cleveland Engineers for supplying copies of their Transactions, and inviting their President to attend their meetings, the report thanked the honorary members who had joined them, and concluded by stating that two papers had been read—one by Mr. Thomas, "On his Process of Refining Iron for Puddling," and the other by Mr. Platt, "On the Force of Heat and Steam." The Chairman then proposed "Prosperity to the Cleveland Iron Trade Foremen's Association"—an association which seemed to him to contain the germs of much good, and the able Chairman pointed out the objects of the society—to meet together for the purpose of communicating to each other special knowledge. The Vice-Chairman responded, and gave "The Engineering and Iron Trades," to which Mr. George Neesham, of the Clay Lane and South Bank Works, responded. Other toasts were afterwards given.

The usual meeting of the delegates from the different collieries comprised in the Durham Miners' Mutual Confidence Association was held at the Market Hotel, Durham, on Saturday, Mr. Isaac Parks, Trimdon, in the chair. There are 22 collieries represented, embracing about 5000 members, or between 500 and 600 more than at the last meeting. The receipts were 62l. 5d., from which 6l. 9d. current expenses was deducted, and after 55l. was placed to the association account in the bank there remained in the treasurer's hands 19s. 8d. Mr. John Richardson, agent to the association, intimated that he had received a letter from Mr. A. McDonald, president of the Miners' National Association, in which gentleman requested to be informed correctly what the uniform feeling was amongst the miners of the county of Durham with reference to the annual bindings. The delegates then addressed the meeting successively on the question, the system being condemned without exception as a great evil, and highly detrimental to the welfare of the miners of the county of Durham. It was afterwards agreed that Mr. Richardson be authorised to notify this opinion to Mr. McDonald, and that as soon as this association can command a position to cause the annual bond to be dispensed with it will use its utmost endeavours to terminate the present obnoxious system of binding in the county of Durham.

COLLIERY REJOICINGS AT THORNLEY.—About 200 workmen were entertained to dinner by the owners of Thornley Colliery, to celebrate the cutting of the Five Quarter Seam at the company's new winning at Wheatley Hill. The operations at the new winning, which has been sunk in an entirely virgin field of coal in the Original Hartlepool Colliery Company's extensive royalties (which include Thornley and Ludworth Collieries) have been in operation for some time past, and the Five-Quarter seam (3 ft. 11 in. thick) was reached by the workmen and tradesmen resident in Thornley, from the prospect of increased employment and prosperity thus opened up.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

Feb. 3.—The Coal Trade continues, on the whole, pretty steady, and the prospect is certainly encouraging. The Thornley Coal Company, a most enterprising body of gentlemen, who have struggled forward through many difficulties, appear now to have surmounted those trials, and their efforts are about to be crowned with success. They have put down two new shafts at a point near Wingate, and have cut the Five-quarter coal seam, its thickness being nearly 4 ft., and of excellent quality. As a large tract of coal lies here, which can now be worked most advantageously by those new shafts, a prosperous career is before this company, and the coal is to be got with all possible dispatch. A large output may be expected, as two large winding-engines are in course of erection, and great rejoicings have taken place in the district. A few days ago a dinner was given to a number of the workmen and agents by the owners of the colliery, on account of the fortunate winning of the coal.

The arrivals in the Tyne have been very limited, and the harbour has got tolerably clear of shipping again, but there has been a fair amount of business done during the week. The tone of trade is much better than it has been for seasons back at this time of the year. On the Wear the London rates are up to 7s. 6d. per ton.

There are also several orders in the market for French ports; Dieppe, 8l.; Charente, 12l.; St. Malo, 10l. 10s.; St. Nazaire, 12l. 10s.; and Fecamp, 8l. Coal freights to the Mediterranean remain about the same—Alexandria, 20l.; Malta, 14l.; Naples, 18l.; Genoa, 18l. On the Tees there is little change in the state of trade.

During the week there has been sold in Middlesborough more than 80,000 tons of pig-iron. In the Finished Iron Trade and Shipbuilding

there is nothing new to report—all the branches are good. There have been two new blast-furnaces blown in this week. In the North of England there are 123 blast-furnaces blowing. The Coal and Coke Trade of South Durham is now very brisk, and the collieries on the west side of Newcastle are improving. At Walbottle the trade

is much better than it has been for some time, and another pit is to be commenced there shortly; the coal produced here is a well-known good house coal, sold mainly in the London market. A strike has taken place at the Widdrington Colliery. This is a new steam coal colliery near Morpeth, and a deal of discontent has been shown by the hewers for some time, as they are not satisfied with the manner in which the tubs are required to be filled. This disaffection has at length culminated in the whole of the hewers striking, and the colliery is entirely stopped. Efforts have been made by the owners to compromise the matter, but as yet without success, and summonses have been taken out for six of the men, who will be brought before the magistrates shortly.

Fan Ventilation continues to progress rapidly. A large fan—the largest, we believe, yet constructed—is to be started at one of the collieries of Lord Lonsdale, near Whitehaven, this day. The diameter of this fan is 40 ft., and it is expected, of course, to put a very large quantity of air into circulation. A statement of the performances of this fan, and also that of several others, will shortly be given. A large fan is to be started this day at the works of Lord Lonsdale, near Whitehaven. This fan is 40 ft. in diameter, and another is in course of construction for the Uskworth Colliery, in Durham, the dimensions of which are to exceed all previous fans. The diameter is to be 45 ft., and width 12 ft. An account of the performance of these fans in this district will shortly be given in the Journal.

A man was killed, and two boys severely injured, at the Monkwearmouth Collieries, under peculiar circumstances, on Saturday afternoon. Wm. Arnold, a back oberman, was passing along the engine-road when a set of tubs was passing along, and unfortunately, although there were two ways in the place, he got on to the line in which the tubs were moving, and they knocked him down, and owing to his exertions to free himself some timber was drawn, when the roof fell. The poor man was killed, and two boys who were near were also much injured by the falling roof.

NORTH OF ENGLAND MINING INSTITUTE.—A general meeting of members will be held on Saturday, at which the business to be brought forward is various and very important. A large number of new members are to be elected, being gentlemen connected with mines, iron works, &c., in various parts of England, and also the Continent. The number of members continues to increase most rapidly, and the society prospers in every way. It must also be noticed that the new President is most indefatigable in the discharge of his onerous duties. The report of the committee appointed to consider the proposed connection between the Wood Memorial Hall and the Library of the Literary and Philosophical Society having been approved of by the council will be submitted to the meeting. This report deals with important questions—"The arrangements for the Wood Memorial Hall being now completed, and as accommodation can be made for the reception of from 15,000 to 20,000 volumes, it is proposed that an exchange be entered into between the Mining Institute and the Literary and Philosophical Society, so that the above space may be made mutually advantageous." It is proposed to place the present books belonging to the Mining Institute, consisting of 500 volumes, in this hall, and also that "at least 50l. per annum be spent in the extension of this Library, provided the Literary and Philosophical Society expand a similar sum for scientific works. Also that all works of a scientific character, and all proceedings of learned societies, belonging to the Literary Society, shall be kept in the same hall; and shall, together with the Library of the Mining Institute, be under the charge of the Librarian of the Literary and Philosophical Society. Thus a library will be formed which must prove of the utmost value to all connected with mining and mechanical science in the district.

The papers to be read and open for discussion are—Mr. N. R. Griffith "On the Flintshire Cannel Seam," Mr. G. Fowler's papers, "On a Method of Abstracting Explosive Gas from Coal Mines," &c., and "On the Method of Working Coal by Long Wall." The discussion on Mr. T. J. Bewick's paper "On the Mountain or Carboniferous Limestone District of the North of England" is postponed, on account of Mr. Bewick's absence from home. A full report of the proceedings will be given in next week's Journal.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

Feb. 2.—There has been little change in Pig-Iron during the week, the business done being principally in warrants laid on the market by weak speculators, whose finances could not bear further strain. This has brought prices to their natural level, and supply and demand may now be said to hold prices in equipoise. The trade, however, is healthy, and more than an average business is taking place from week to week, although the shipments of the last eight days are a few hundred tons under those of the corresponding week of 1869, the totals being for the week just ended 9320 tons, against 9835 tons last year; but then there is in the shipments for the month to date an increase of not less than 13,500 tons over the same period in 1869, and also an increase of fully 1100 tons in the imports from Middlesborough. The stocks in Connal and Co.'s and Canal Company's stores amount to 342,357 tons, against which warrants are in circulation for 332,300 tons, which is an increase of over 9000 tons. The number of furnaces in blast is 129, with miners' wages ranging from 4s. to 4s. 8d. per day. We had a very quiet market at the opening of this week, with business at 55s. 6d. cash, and 56s. one month; and yesterday there was no improvement, warrants for a month being 2d. per ton cheaper. The market opened firm this morning, at 55s. 6d. cash, but afterwards gave way, and 55s. 5d. and 55s. 3d. cash and 55s. 8d. and 55s. 7d. a month was accepted, closing buyers 55s. 3d. cash, and 55s. 7d. a month, sellers requiring 1d. per ton more. No. 1, g.m.b., 56s. 6d.; No. 3, 54s. 3d.; Coltness and Gartsherrie, 63s.; Langloan and Summerlee, 60s.; all Eglinton brands, 56s. 6d., all No. 1 iron. The makers of Finished Iron have, generally, large orders on hand, which they are running off, in some instances, at unremunerative, if not losing, prices; but those of them who are open to new engagements can place their orders to advantage. The report by a local contemporary, that certain houses (which they quote) had raised their prices 5s. a ton since last week, is without foundation.

We noticed two or three weeks ago that a "nominal" advance had been made by the leading firms, but we have only heard of one instance of its being acted on, the advance being still nominal. First rates are, therefore, 7l. 10s. to (nominal) 7l. 15s.; second, 7l. 7s. 6d. to 7l. 10s.; plates, 9l. 10s. to 9l. 12s. 6d., and in great demand. Pipes in request, and founders busy. The Blochairn Company are said to have advanced their puddlers 5 per cent., and the Coatbridge firms gave notice to their hands last Saturday that they would receive 5 per cent. advance at next fortnightly pay; but the men have in no way indicated that they acquiesce in the compromise, and will suddenly pocket the advance in the meantime, and when opportunity occurs "strike" for more. The proprietors of the Glasgow and Motherwell Iron Works—the largest malleable works in Scotland—are presently singled out as the victims of the strike, and the men at the other works are working to alient them and keep them idle. And this is a combination of circumstances that the Legislature are about to seriously legalise and sanction by the power of law? If this were once seriously done, it would simply render capital the butt of Trades Unions, and legalise a form of disorganisation which, in all its past history, can be shown to have yielded nothing but the bitterest fruit to even the workmen themselves. And are we warranted in expecting now that its fruits will become not only changed, but reversed? The Scotch ironmasters have dealt liberally with their puddlers, who now, finding that they have heavy contracts on hand, are resolved to have an increase of wages, though their employers should all go into the bankruptcy list. Is this wise?

The Coal Trade is rather active for inferior descriptions, and good shipments are being made from the whole of the Scotch ports, but the better classes of house coal are only in limited demand, at weakening prices. During the week from the Scotch ports the following shipments were made:—23,545 tons, against 18,340 tons in the corresponding week last year. Bings are again beginning to accumulate, and laden wagons are filling up the sidings at not a few pits—no satisfactory indication of a continuity of briskness. The miners, however, are being instructed that 4s. 6d. a day is not a wage they should be content with, and they are being told this story by those who are reputed to be quite devoted to their interest, while they are merely counselling them to act in such a way as will enhance the value of the iron scrip they hold, and which they cannot hold long at a loss. It is a pity the miners are so easily gulled, and that they cannot rule their conduct by what is taking place before their own eyes. The miners have held meetings here, and in the Upper Ward, for the purpose of agitating for an advance, but no new feature made for the proceedings.

We regret to report the stoppage of Messrs. Scott and Gilmour, coalmasters, Wishaw, with liabilities estimated at 100,000l.

Mr. John Watson, coalmaster, has all but completed the opening out of a new seam of coal, of excellent quality, near his pits at Motherwell. The Monkland Iron and Steel Company has also commenced operations on their newly-leased coal fields on the estate of Tannoch-side, near Airdrie. These fields extend to fully 500 acres, and consist of three seams—Pigotshaw, main, and splint and gas

coal. The machinery is very effective, consisting of two horizontal engines, of 100-horse power each, with appliances for checking the machinery so as to ensure against accident; and the pits are ventilated by peculiarly constructed fans driven by steam power.

From the Clyde shipyards there were a few launches last month, but principally for Scotch owners. Yesterday afternoon there was launched a screw steamer of 2500 tons, with handsome fittings, for the Atlantic passenger trade. She was named the *Caspian*, is 342 ft. long, 37½ ft. broad, 25 ft. deep, and is built to highest class at Lloyd's. Her engines are direct-acting inverted cylinders of 450-horse power. There have been several contracts again entered for vessels during last week—one for the Inman line, two for the River Plate trade, and three for the Suez Canal, &c. Everything betokens a good trade in ship-building this season.

It is in report, *sub rosa*, that the Caledonian dividends will be at the rate of 8½ per cent., carrying forward about 8000.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

Feb. 3.—Rather more orders have been given out for ordinary makes of merchant iron during the week, but the works are as yet by no means fully employed, and few makers are securing an advance of 17 per cent over the prices of last quarter. There is, however, a disposition to look forward hopefully, and the ready response to the proposal of the Russian loan of 12,000,000, shows that capital is forthcoming if a good security can be offered. Pig iron continues firm, the general advance in price tending to relieve South Staffordshire of the sharp competition from other districts. Mr. David Rose has completed very extensive alterations at the Red Hill furnaces, which he purchased some time ago. He has raised them 15 ft., and has provided means for utilising the waste heat, following the course adopted with so much success in the Cleveland district.

The question of the drainage of mines is one of the most important which is occupying the attention of the proprietors in both colliery districts of Staffordshire. Mr. R. H. Wynne, who was appointed at a meeting of owners a short time ago to report on the subject so far as it affects North Staffordshire, presented his report at a meeting on Monday, at Stoke-upon-Trent, at which his father, the Inspector of Mines, presided. The report by no means tended to diminish the apprehensions which had been entertained. He pointed out that the water was gradually rising, and was likely shortly to overflow into a large number of mines. He estimated that it would require 7800, to reduce the water for the first year, and 6000, a year afterwards, which would include expenditure of carrying off the surface water, and preventing what was raised by the pumps descending into other mines towards which the surface sloped. He, however, suggested that by putting down a fresh powerful engine at the lowest point, at a cost of upwards of 8000, the annual cost might be reduced to 4000, and he proposed that this should be raised by a tonnage rate on all the coal, slack, and ironstone raised, which he calculated would amount to from 4d. to 6d. per ton. The amount of the cost, however, appeared to stagger those present, and decision was deferred. If in any district voluntary agreement for such an object is possible it would be in North Staffordshire, where the mines belong to a few great proprietors, but there are great difficulties in getting all to agree when there is a chance that those who stand out may get the advantage of their neighbours' expenditure for nothing. It is strange that no one seeks to obtain an Act enabling a body to be formed, consisting of the colliery owners of the district, with power, say, on the assent of the owners of three-fourths of the minerals being worked, and after due enquiry before a Government officer, so to avoid tyranny by great proprietors, to levy a sale on the minerals raised, for the purpose of draining both the surface and underground ponds. In South Staffordshire (as was explained in last week's *Journal*), an earnest attempt is being made to carry out drainage by arrangement.

A meeting of the committee of the South Staffordshire Industrial and Fine Arts Exhibition was held on Thursday at Wolverhampton. It was stated that the net profits, which it was at first supposed would have been 12000, were only 8750, after all the expenses had been paid. It was proposed to raise this sum to 15000, and with the addition of 10000, which it was anticipated could be obtained from the Government to purchase the present School of Art, which is deeply in debt, for a School of Art and a School of Science. Hitherto the Wolverhampton School of Art, oppressed by a heavy debt, has been with difficulty kept open, and it would be an admirable permanent result of the Exhibition of last year if it could be secured for the two purposes indicated. But to raise 7000, is not an easy task, though it is a mere trifle to the expenditure for trifling luxuries in the wealthy district which surrounds the town.

The meeting of the South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire Institute of Mining Engineers, convened for Monday, promises to be an important and interesting one. Several gentlemen of considerable influence in the district are to be ballotted for as members, and the papers include—"Remarks on part of the Coal Field of Fife, N.B., Illustrated with Sections," by Mr. Walter Ness, M.E., of Pelsall; "A Description of Messrs. Craig and Blodder's Patent Electro-Magnetic Lock for Safety-Lamps," by the Patentees; "A Description of Extensive Explorations in the Disturbed and Altered Thick Coal under the Rowley Hills, at Earl Dudley's Pit, Oakham, Illustrated by an Horizontal Section, 30 ft. long," by Mr. R. Latham, M.E., Dudley; "A Description of New Sinkings and Explorations against the Great Western Boundary Fault of the South Staffordshire Coal Field at the Earl of Dudley's No. 3 and 7 Pits, Himley Colliery, and Section of the Trial Sinking at Compton, Envilles," by Mr. George Spruce, M.E., Penanett. In addition to the reading of the papers, there will be an exhibition of diagrams, new safety-lamps, and other matters connected with mining, and Mr. Johnson has arranged to bring before the members a scheme for proving and developing the district lying east of the eastern boundary fault at West Bromwich and Handsworth. A concession of the whole of the Earl of Dartmouth's lands, comprising 1700 acres, having been obtained, a trial sinking will be made a little north of Smethwick. Plans and particulars of this concession and scheme for proving the mines have been forwarded to each member, that there may be a thorough discussion at the meeting.

The Cannock Chase coal field, the development of which is comprised within the history of the last twenty years, presents a scene of enterprise which goes far to justify the prediction that the "Marquis's Kitchen Garden" will become the Black Country of the future. There are at present fifteen shafts in active operation, producing nearly 800,000 tons of coal a year, but this yield is on the verge of an increase which will swell the aggregate to the enormous yearly produce of a million tons.

HEAVY PENALTY FOR A MINING OFFENCE.—At the West Bromwich Police-court, Mr. Isaac White was summoned, at the instance of Mr. Baker, Government Inspector, for that he, being the agent of a certain colliery at Hill Top, called the Ebenezer Colliery, did, on Oct. 16, neglect to observe one of the general rules in force in the colliery—that an adequate amount of ventilation should be constantly produced in all coal mines or collieries, to dilute and render harmless noxious gases to such an extent that the working places of pits, travelling roads, &c., should, under ordinary circumstances, be in a fit state for working and passing through, contrary to the statute. Several witnesses were called, and it was stated that on the day named a man was fatally injured in consequence of defendant's negligence. The Stipendiary considered the case clearly proved, and fined the defendant 200, and costs.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

Feb. 4.—Business continues moderately good in both North and South Derbyshire, so that the iron works and collieries are kept well going. For House Coal there is a very brisk demand, so much so that some of the leading firms are scarcely able to keep pace with the requirements of their customers. Steam Coal is not in such good request as it has been, the export trade having fallen off considerably. The great event of the week has been the opening of the branch line of railway from Sheffield to Chesterfield. Not only will the line be the means of giving facilities for the mineral traffic, but it will also be the means of developing the resources of a very important district, in which there are valuable beds of coal and ironstone. Amongst the other advantages derived by the opening of the line is an improved passenger service, so that the journey from Sheffield to London is performed in less than four hours.

There is no change in the Iron and Coal Trades of South Yorkshire. At Thorncleiff the effect of the late attack on the houses of the non-Unionists has been to cause a very large number of men to apply for work during the last week or ten days, so that the firm will shortly have as many hands at work as are required. There has been no disturbance during the week, but a large body of police and the military are kept on the ground. To-day (Friday) the prisoners charged with rioting and assault will be remanded at Wakefield until Monday. They will then be conveyed to Barnsley, where every precaution is taken to ensure their safe custody. As it is expected that all the collieries in the district will be set down on Monday, the number of soldiers of the 22d Regiment, who acted so admirably on Friday, is to be doubled, and a very large addition is to be made to the police force. This evening the Mayor of Barnsley issued a proclamation calling upon the peaceably disposed inhabitants to keep within their houses on Monday, so as to avoid any danger. It is expected that there will be a coalition, and probably an attempt at rescue, so that, to all intents and purposes, the town of Barnsley on Monday next will be in a state of siege, the military being concentrated at one or two points commanding the avenues leading to the town.

Fresh arrests are expected to be made to-night and on Saturday, so that the greatest excitement prevails in Barnsley and the district, and speculation is rife as to what Monday next will bring forth. In the west district the only men out are those of the firm alluded to in last notice, Messrs. Bower's, as the leaders appear to be desirous of fighting the collieries one at a time.

The Bessemer patent expires in a few days, and there is some little excitement in the iron trade. But Mr. Bessemer is far too clever a man to allow 120,000, a year, which he gets from royalties alone, to pass out of his hands. Recently he has invented a process by which the waste material that could not be converted into steel shall be converted. As this waste was about 30 per cent, it is manifest that he will be able to undersell all other makers, even though they use his first patent without paying for it. In other words, he will compel them to use his new patent—that is, to continue paying the royalty. Mr. Bessemer is now a man of enormous wealth, and the conservatory which he has just erected at his seat is probably the finest in the world. Yet it is little more than 20 years since he was a working engineer in North London, who, all his friends declared, would never do anything for himself, because he was always muddling away his time and money in experiments. For some years he experimented on the making of steel. His problem was how to get the superfluous carbon out of the pig-iron, and yet retain the proportion required. For some time he succeeded only partially, the steel being of uncertain quality, because the proportion of carbon was of uncertain amount. At last Mr. R. Musket suggested that the easiest plan was to get rid of all the carbon, and restore the required quantity afterwards. He had been wise enough to take out a patent, but had forgotten that after a provisional registration for six months it was necessary to pay 50. In this way Mr. Bessemer got possession of the patent, and made arrangements with Mr. Musket, with which the latter gentleman was not wholly satisfied. He subsequently set up works of his own at Coford, in the Forest of Dean, where he now produces the titanic steel.

TAMPERING WITH A SAFETY-LAMP IN THE OAKS COLLIERY.—At the Barnsley Court-house, Alfred Hodgson was charged with violating the 33d by-law at the Oaks Colliery, on Oct. 29. William Ward, a miner, said he went into the defendant's working place on the day named, and found the light in the defendant's lamp burning to a height of 1½ or 2 inches. It had burnt the top of the gauze. Mr. Minto, the underground viewer, produced the gauze, which must have been made red-hot. The prisoner absconded at the time, and only just been apprehended. In answer to the magistrates, Mr. Minto said he did not press for a committal. The bench fined the defendant 20s, and costs, in all 21s. 5s. 6d.; or one month's imprisonment in default. They stated that had the case been pressed, they would have committed him to prison unconditionally.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

Feb. 3.—Gradually, though slowly, the more hopeful prospects in the Iron Trade alluded to in previous reports are being realised. As far as the rail department is concerned, there is no doubt entered but that there will be heavy orders in the market in the course of a short time, in addition to those already given out, but which are yet unexecuted. It may be said that not since the great panic of 1866 has the home trade been in anything like a healthy state, and even last year, although there was a large amount of improvement in the foreign demand, the purchases of home buyers did not increase in like proportion. It is very satisfactory, therefore, to be in a position to announce that this year is likely to witness a revival in home industry, and indications on all sides point to a demand for railway iron considerably in excess of that of the last three years. There are no very important undertakings to be carried out, it is true, but the supplies that will be required to keep the existing roads in order will be large, because hitherto many of the companies have not been in a position to relay their lines as they might have desired to do, in consequence of the difficulty experienced in raising the necessary capital. In bars the market is quiet, and this district finds much competition from the second and third-class houses of Staffordshire; who, although they have a nominal official list of prices, are selling in almost every instance below the quoted rates. In plates there is more doing, with the prospect that as the year advances there will be a decided expansion in the trade. Since last report there has been scarcely any change to note in foreign requirements. Advices from Russia are highly favourable, the success of the new loan rendering it certain that the new network of railways will be the means of sending large orders to this country. The shipments on American account are about the same as usual, and are not expected to increase to any extent until the spring has fully set in. There is no alteration to report in the enquiries from the other foreign markets.

There has been a considerable strengthening of the movement in the Tin-Plate Trade latterly, and many of the makers are now not disposed to sell only on an advance of one shilling per box. Should this remain at its present price, and the expected large orders arrive from the United States, there is a fair probability that the tin-plate trade will be attended with no mean degree of prosperity during the current year.

It is reported that lately there has been some slight slackening in the orders from several of the foreign markets for Steam Coal, which may perhaps be attributed to the fact that it is the commencement of a new year more than to any real falling off in the consumption. On the whole, however, the trade remains in nearly the same state as for some weeks past. House qualities command a ready sale, the shipments to the West of England and Irish markets being in excess of what they were this time last year. Quotations are firmer.

Some time since it was announced that at a meeting of Welsh ironmasters it had been decided to grant an advance at all the South Wales iron works, which was to take effect from and after the end of February. At several of the works intimation to that effect was given last Saturday, the men being informed that on and after the end of February their wages will be advanced generally. The announcement has given particular satisfaction throughout the district, and it is to be hoped that the position of the iron trade will be maintained in its flourishing condition, so that the employers will not find themselves under the necessity of regrading from the step announced.

The colliers of the district are again agitating for an advance in their wages, and meeting of representatives from various collieries have been held, chiefly those of the Rhondda Valley, and it was decided to make a formal application for a rise, and unless the same is granted it was hinted that a month's notice will be given.

A petition to wind up the Glynneath Steam Coal and Iron Company is to be heard by the Master of the Rolls, on Feb. 2.

The Bristol and South Wales Railway Wagon Company directors, in presenting their eighteenth half-yearly report and statement of accounts, congratulate the shareholders on the result of the business for the past half-year. From the revenue account it will be seen that there is a disposable balance of £5251. 11s. 3d., after carrying 1859. 11s. to the depreciation fund, being at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the cost of wagons lent on hire. Out of this balance the directors recommend a dividend should be declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and that the sum of 5000. should be carried to the contingent fund, leaving a balance of 540. 16s. 3d. to be carried to the current half-year's account. The rolling stock now belonging to the company consists of 618 wagons and carriages, being an increase of 40 during the half-year, after deducting 239 sold and redeemed.

It is satisfactory to find that the collieries belonging to the Powell's Duffryn Company have not been stopped at the expiration of the month's notice, as was once anticipated; but that work will be continued under the direction of the Messrs. Powell, pending the appeal to the House of Lords.

A collier named Thomas Thomas was this week brought before the magistrates at Pontypridd, and charged with opening his lamp in that part of the Ferndale Colliery expressly and plainly laid down in the rules as being except from the use of open lamps. He returned his lamp loose to the man in the lamp station, at the bottom of the pit. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

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Subscribed capital £1,500,000, in 50,000 shares of £50 each.
Paid up capital £1,000,000. Reserve fund £500,000.

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HEAD OFFICE, 21, LOMBARD STREET.
MANAGER—Whitbread Thomson, Esq.
ASSISTANT MANAGER—William Howard, Esq.

At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors, HELD on THURSDAY, the 3d February, 1870, at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street Station, the following report for the year ending 31st December, 1869, was read by the secretary.

WILLIAM CHAMPION JONES, Esq., in the chair.

In presenting to the proprietors the balance-sheet of the bank for the half-year ending the 31st December last, the directors have the pleasure to report that, after paying interest to customers, and all charges, allowing for rebate, and making provisions for bad and doubtful debts, the net profits amount to £87,689 19s. 1d. This sum, added to £6225 17s. 7d., brought forward from the last account, produces a total of £93,895 17s. 6d.

The usual dividend of 6 per cent. for the half-year is recommended, together with a bonus of 2½ per cent., both free of income tax, which will absorb £85,000, and leave £8895 17s. 6d. to be carried forward to profit and loss new account.

The pre-ent added to the June dividend will thus be 17 per cent. for the year 1870.

The directors have to announce the retirement of John Fleming, Esq., from the board, and the election of Edward Harbord Lushington, Esq., in his stead.

The directors retiring by rotation are—Frederick Francis, Esq., Thos. Stock Cowie, Esq., and Frederick Harrison, Esq., who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The dividend and bonus (together £1 1s. per share), free of income-tax, will be payable at the head office, or at any of the branches, on and after Monday, the 17th instant.

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY
31ST DECEMBER, 1869.

DR.—Capital paid up	£ 1,000,000	0 0
Reserve fund	500,000	0 0
Amount due by the bank for customers' balances, &c.	£13,305,679 14 10	
Liabilities on acceptances, covered by securities	2,068,556 17 11	15,374,536 12 8
Profit and loss balance brought from last account	6,225 17 7	
Gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, viz.	250	

DUNDALK SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED)
IN LIQUIDATION.

FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, within the Faculty Hall,
St. George's-place, Glasgow, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February, 1870,
One o'clock in the afternoon.

L.—THE LEASE OF CREGGANDUFF SILVER-LEAD MINE,
COUNTY ARMAGH, IRELAND, about eight miles distant from the PORT OF
DUNDALK, to which there is a public road. Also, the MACHINERY, comprising
inventory, including ONE 36 in. cylinder CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE,
6 ft. stroke, with TWO BOILERS, 8 tons each; ONE 16 in. cylinder rotary
engine, 6 ft. stroke, with TWO BOILERS, 5 ft. stroke, with TWO BOILERS,
admitting horizontal STEAM ENGINE, 5 ft. stroke, with ONE BOILER,
8 tons each, fitted with winding-cage, pumping-shafts, cranks, &c.; ONE
WASHING MILL, 20 in. rollers; and a great variety of tools and implements,
including a large quantity of iron.

Three shafts have been sunk (two of them to a depth of 72 fms.), and
extensive drivings exist in the mine. The buildings consist of two engine and boiler houses, office, smiths' and car-
ters' shops, store-house, and powder-house.

The lease is for a term of twenty-one years from 1st May, 1863, with a fixed
rent of £50 per annum, merging into a royalty of one-fifteenth.

In order to induce competition, this lot will be put up at the very low upset
price of £600.

NOTE.—Stores on the mine, consisting of iron, timber, powder, nails, &c., can
be taken over by a purchaser at a valuation.

II.—ONE 14 in. cylinder rotary condensing horizontal STEAM ENGINE,
5 ft. stroke, with ONE BOILER, 5 tons, fitted with winding-cage, pumping-
shafts, &c., complete.

The engine is fitted up at Tullydonnell, about six miles distant from Dun-
dale, to which there is a public road. Upset price £60.

Captain BAILEY, of Crossmaglen, will point out the premises;

and reports on the mine by T. C. GREGORY, mining engineer, and others, with
the lease and terms of sale, may be seen on application to the liquidator, or to
Messrs. MORRISONS AND ANDERSON, writers, Glasgow.

JAMES MUIR, 132, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow,
Liquidator of the Company.

VALUABLE CORNISH MINING MACHINERY.

MESSRS. J. C. LANYON AND SON have FOR SALE a very
superior lot of the above, including—

22 in. CYLINDER ROTARY ENGINE, with CAPSTAN;

22 in. ditto, with CAPSTAN and CRUSHER;

several good BOILERS;

A large assortment of PITWORK of all sizes; STRAPPING PLATES, rolled
and faggoted, all of which are secondhand, in good condition, and will be sold
at very reasonable terms.

For particulars, apply to—

LANYON AND SON, MERCHANTS, REDRUTH.

Dated Redruth, Nov. 24, 1869.

PERRAN FOUNDRY, CORNWALL.

ENGINES AND MINING MACHINERY
FOR SALE:—

ONE 36 in. PUMPING ENGINE, secondhand.
ONE 30 in. PUMPING ENGINE, secondhand.
ONE 11 in. HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, new.
ONE 8 in. HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, new.

BOILERS for the above.

A large assortment of new and secondhand PITWORK in stock, of all sizes
at moderate prices.

WILLIAMS' PERRAN FOUNDRY COMPANY.

Dated 14th December, 1869.

SOUTH EXMOUTH MINE, HENNOCK, DEVON.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the following, viz.:—

40 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE.

25 in. cylinder WHIM ENGINE, with CRUSHER attached.

60 fms. 11 and 12 in. PUMPS in shaft.

30 fms. 11 and 12 in. PUMPS at surface.

Timber, and various useful mining materials.

Apply to Capt. JOHN CORNISH, Frank Mill Mine, Christow; or to Mr. J. O.
HARRIS, Public Accountant, 2, Gandy-street, Exeter.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at PAR CONSOLS
MINE, near Par Station, CORNWALL.

EIGHT STEAM ENGINES,

INCLUDING ONE 80 in. (with BOILERS), for pumping, stamping, and drawing
purposes; THREE HUNDRED PUMPS, from 6 in. to 20 in.; H and door
pises; hammered iron rod plates; rail, scrap, and cast iron; with a large
quantity of useful MINING MATERIALS.

For particulars, apply to Capt. PUCKEY, at the counting-house.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, OLD-ESTABLISHED
IRON WORKS, consisting of TWO BLAST FURNACES, with calcining
kilns, coke ovens, and fire-brick sheds; also ROLLING MILLS, FORGES,
FOUNDRY, &c.

These valuable works will be sold at a low valuation, and the payments can
be extended over a lengthened period.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. THOMAS PRINGLE, Licensed Professional
Engineer of Engineering Plant, &c., 7, Collingwood-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

FOR SALE, cheap, 25-horse power PORTABLE STEAM
ENGINE, new, and with all recent improvements, guaranteed.

FIRST-CLASS PORTABLES, 9-horse power, 12-horse power, and 14-horse
power, which only consume 5 lbs. of coal per horse power per hour, on advan-
tageous terms.

FOR SALE, SEVERAL SECONDHAND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
by eminent makers, in excellent condition. Also a MORTAR MILL.

BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

FOR SALE,—THE UNDERMENTIONED ENGINES:—

ONE 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE; with ONE BOILER.

ONE 36 in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, with 10 ton
BOILER, wrought-iron fly-wheel shaft, and 12 ton fly wheel, nearly new from
works.

ONE 12 in. cylinder rotary STEAM ENGINE, with ONE 6 ton BOILER.

THREE Cornish BOILERS, from 10 to 12 tons each, in excellent condition.

Also, several Cornish CRUSHERS, of various sizes.

For further information, apply to W. MATTHEWS, Engineer, Tavistock.

Tavistock, Aug. 17, 1869.

INVESTMENTS IN LEAD MINES.—

THE DIVIDENDS paid by LEAD MINES for the year have DOUBLED in
AMOUNT in the last ten years, and are likely to continue to increase. Some of
the young lead mines will probably become profitable, and rise greatly in value
in a short time. Full particulars, with a MAP of the Cardiganshire and Mont-
gomeryshire districts (including Ynys, Dylife, Plynlimon, East Daren, South
Barron, Llanbister, Cwmystwyth, Cefn Brwyno, and other mines), can be obtained
on application to J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., No. 8, Austinfras, Lon-
don, E.C.

Fourth Edition, revised and enlarged, price 1s.; or free per post, 12 stamps.

BRITAIN'S METAL MINES:—

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THEIR
LAWS, USAGES, LOCALITIES, AND STATISTICS.

By JOHN ROBERT PIKE,
Author of "Facts and Figures," and other works on the Mines of Cornwall
and Devon.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.—Mining for Metallic Minerals, considered as a National Industry,
and as a Field for Investment.

CHAPTER II.—British Mining—Does it Pay?

CHAPTER III.—Geological and Mineralogical Characteristics.

CHAPTER IV.—The Mines of Cornwall and Devon.

CHAPTER V.—The Mines of England and Wales (Cornwall and Devon ex-
cepted), Scotland, Ireland, and the Isle of Man.

CHAPTER VI.—System of Raising, Dressing, and Selling Ores.

CHAPTER VII.—The Stannaries Court and the Cost-Book System of Manage-
ment.

CHAPTER VIII.—The Stannaries Court and the Companies Act, 1862.

CHAPTER IX.—The Mine Share Market—Conclusion.

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"One of the most valuable works for the investor in British mines which has
come under our notice, and contains more information than any other on the
subject of which it treats."—*Mining Journal*.

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instructor than Mr. Pike."—*Civil Service Gazette*.

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concerned."—*Weekly Register*.

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on the subject."—*Money Market Review*.

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ing to all connected with mining."—*Derby Reporter*.

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use as a means of investment."—*Bromsgrove Weekly Messenger*.

"All who have invested, or who intend to invest, in mines should peruse this
work."—*Grantham Journal*.

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condensed, and comprehensive form in any other publication."—*According
Times*.

"Mr. JOHN R. PIKE, Stock and Share Dealer, returns his sincere thanks to
his friends for their past confidence for upwards of twenty years, and trusts, by
further adherence to the interests of his clients, to continue to merit the same.
Mr. PIKE can recommend three good investments just now, at present prices,
which are safe, and free from risk."

"Information may be had either personally or by letter.
Crown Chambers, Threadneedle-street, London."

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

TO COAL AND IRON MASTERS AND CAPITALISTS.
VALUABLE COLLIERIES AND ESTATES, comprising nearly SIX HUNDRED
ACRES in NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

MESSRS. JOSEPH COOKSEY AND SON, of West Bromwich,
in the county of Stafford, Auctioneers, are authorised to announce that
they WILL OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, under the direction
of the Court of Chancery, in the course of the ensuing spring, in one or more
Lots, and at the time and place, particulars of which will be duly announced,
the extentive.

FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD COLLIERIES AND ESTATES
OF HUGH HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, Esq., deceased, late of Greenway Bank,
in the county of Stafford, situated at PINNOK and CHELLS, in the parishes of
BUTSLEM and WOLSTANTON, in the said county of STAFFORD.

The estates consist of about 485 acres of freehold land, with the mines under
same, and about 25 acres of freehold mines, without the surface, also wharves,
offices, two managers' houses, farm buildings, smithy, forges, workshops, foundry,
and about 100 workers' cottages, together with two power pumping engines,
numerous winding-engines, and other colliery plant, also the various seams of
coal and ironstone under about 55 acres of land, adjoining the freehold estates,
held under lease for a term of which 36 years will be unexpired in June, 1870, to-
gether with the pumping and winding-engines, and other plant erected thereon.

The mines include all the principal seams of coal and ironstone in the North
Staffordshire coal field.

The colliery is now in full operation, and doing a large business; and as a
great extent of level driving and other dead work has been recently executed,
the output may be very much increased.

The situation is in close proximity to the populous manufacturing towns of
Burslem and Tunstall, and within a short distance of the Trent and Mersey
Canal and the main line of the North Staffordshire Railway.

The colliery is traversed by a private locomotive railway, by which, at a small
expense, the produce of the mines is conveyed to a wharf adjoining the main
street of the town of Tunstall.

There is another wharf belonging to the estate on the Trent and Mersey Canal,
from which coal and ironstone are shipped in large quantities to South Staff-
ordshire and elsewhere.

The estate affords several convenient sites for the erection of blast furnaces
and iron works, and contains an ample supply of excellent ironstone, as well as
coal suitable for the manufacture of iron.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. JOSEPH COOKSEY AND SON, auctioneers
and mining engineers, West Bromwich; Mr. JOHN BUTTERFIELD, Histon
House, near Tunstall; Mr. ELIAS DONNING, C.E., 41, John Dalton-street, Man-
chester; JOHN LANCASTER, Esq., Ince Hall, Wigan, and Bilton Grange, Rugeby;
MESSRS. SLATER, HELLES, and CO., solicitors, Manchester; MESSRS. BROCK-
HURST and WRIGHT, solicitors, Macclesfield; MESSRS. BLAKE and TRAFFORD,
solicitors, Northwich; MESSRS. WEDLAKE and LETTS, 2, Mitre-court, Temple,
London, E.C.; or to MESSRS. KEARY and SON, solicitors, Stoke-upon-Trent.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of
Chancery, made in the Cause "Miles against Evans," with the approba-
tion of His Honour the Vice-Chancellor, Sir RICHARD MALINS, in One Lot, by
Messrs. BARNARD, THOMAS, and CO. (the persons appointed by the said
Judge), at the Angel Hotel, Abergavenny, in the County of Brecknock, on Thurs-
day, the 24th day of February, 1870, at Two for Three o'clock in the afternoon,
the LEASEHOLD TIN-PLATE and IRON WORKS, known by the name of

THE LLANELLY FORGE.

Situate at LLANELLY, near ABERGAVENNY, aforesaid, standing on 44 acres
of land, or thereabout.

The works comprise STEAM ENGINES, ROLLING-MILLS, BLAST-
AND PUDDLING-FURNACES, WATER-WHEELS, FORGE-HAMMER, FIRE-
BRICK MILL, OFFICES, and are held under a lease from the Trustees
of the late Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq., for the residue of a term of 21 years.

Immediate occupation can be given, and may be viewed on application to the
Auctioneers.

Printed particulars may be obtained (gratis) of Mr. THOMAS MORGAN LLEW-
ELLIN, solicitor, Newport, Monmouthshire; or the auctioneer, Albion Chambers,
Bristol; and at the place of sale; and in London of MESSRS. THOMAS, WHITE,
and SONS, solicitors, No. 11, Bedford-row.

THOS. WHITE and SONS, 11, Bedford-row, Middlesex
(Agents for THOS. MORGAN LLEWELLIN, of Newport, Vendor's Solicitor).

Dated the 3d day of February, 1870.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of
Chancery, made in the Cause "Miles against Evans," with the approba-
tion of His Honour the Vice-Chancellor, Sir RICHARD MALINS, in Two Lots, by
Messrs. BARNARD, THOMAS, and CO., the persons appointed by the said
Judge, at the Angel Hotel, Newport, in the County of Monmouth, on Tuesday,
the 1st day of March, 1870, at Two for Three o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot 1.—All that LEASEHOLD FOUNDRY, with the manager's house, yard,
and outbuildings, called

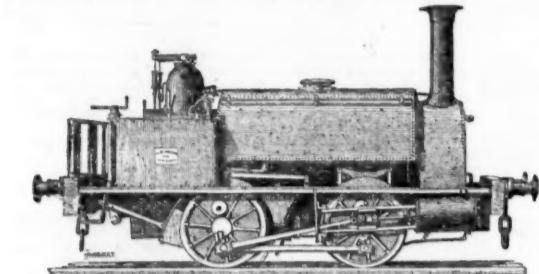
THE BRITANNIA FOUNDRY.

Situate at PONTYMYISTER, in the Parish of RISCA, in the said County of
MONMOUTH.

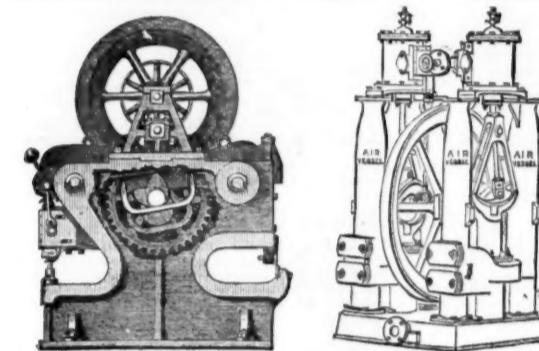
The works comprise an ENGINE and BOILER-HOUSE, BLACK MILL SHED,
BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, FITTING SHOP, PATTERN SHOP, MOULDING
SHED, YARD, OFFICES, and RAILWAY SIDINGS, adjoining the Western
Valley Railway, and are fitted with a STEAM-ENGINE, CRANE, PL

ICKFORD'S PATENT
FOR CONVEYING
CHARGE IN
SAFETY FUSE,
FIRE TO THE
BLASTING ROCKS, &c.
Obtained the PRIZE MEDALS at the "ROYAL EXHIBITION" of 1851; at
the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION" of 1862, in London; at the "IM-
PERIAL EXPOSITION" held in Paris, in 1863; at the "INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION," in Dublin, 1865; at the "UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION," in
Paris, 1867; and at the "GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION," at Altona,
in 1869.

BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.,
TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANU-
FACTURERS OF PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been in-
formed that the name of their firm has been attached to
the trade and public by the following announcement:—
EVERY COIL OF FUSE MANUFACTURED by them
has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH the COLUMN of
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PARATE THREADS AS THEIR TRADE MARK.



TANK LOCOMOTIVES,
FOR SALE OR HIRE.
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Springs and Buffers.

SHEAF WORKS AND SPRING WORKS, SHEFFIELD.
LONDON WAREHOUSE, 35, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, CITY, E.C.
Where the largest stock of steel, files, tools, &c., may be selected from.

STRONG WIREFRAME.

STRONG WIREFRAME, the cross wires equally bent; also BEST
STAMP GRATES, both of iron and copper, and punched copper plates.
DITTO TUBED. All the above promptly supplied at
W. ESCOTT'S MINING MATERIAL DEPOT,
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* PUMP LEATHER *
WATERPROOF

By a special method of preparation, this leather is made solid, perfectly close
in texture, and impermeable to water; it has, therefore, all the qualifications
essential for pump buckets, and is the most durable material of which they can
be made. It may be had of all dealers in leather, and of

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MANUFACTURERS,
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JOHN AND EDWIN WRIGHT
PATENTEE,
(ESTABLISHED 1770.)
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
IMPROVED
PATENT FLAT AND ROUND WIRE ROPES

From the very best quality of charcoal iron and steel wire.
PATENT FLAT AND ROUND HEMP ROPES.

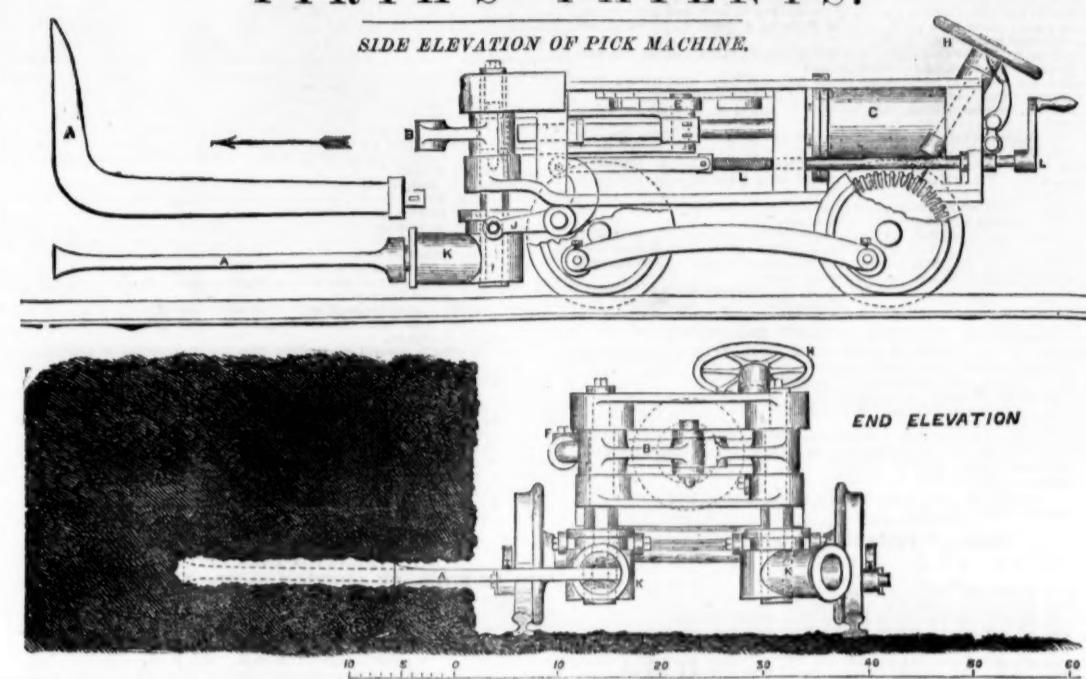
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DUCTORS, STEAM PLOUGH ROPES (made from Webster and Horsfall's
patent steel wire), HEMP, FLAX, ENGINE YARN, COTTON WASTE,
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THE DAILY CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER.
Offices, 42, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 86, Howard-street, North
Shields; 198, High-street, Sunderland.

COMPRESSED AIR COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY. FIRTH'S PATENTS.

SIDE ELEVATION OF PICK MACHINE.



These Machines are now working with the most perfect success,

Both practically and commercially.

They are portable, easily managed, and not more liable to get out of order than other ordinary machinery. They EXPEDITE the OPENING of NEW PITS. There is LESS BREAKAGE of COAL, and a consequent INCREASE in its VALUE, with a DECREASE in its COST of PRODUCTION.

The VENTILATION of the MINE is IMPROVED, the RISK of ACCIDENTS DIMINISHED, and the SEVERE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS of COAL-PIT LABOUR are, by the USE of these MACHINES, MODIFIED and MUCH RELIEVED.

For terms of use, and for admission to see the machines at work, apply to—

MR. FIRTH 15, YORK PLACE, LEEDS.

** One of these Machines has "holed" during the last Twelve Months upwards of 30,000 yards to an average depth of 3 feet 6 inches.

IMMENSE SAVING OF LABOUR.
TO MINERS, IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, EMERY AND FLINT
GRINDERS, MCADAM ROAD MAKERS, &c., &c.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,

OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,

FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.

It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England. Read extracts of testimonials:—

The Parys Mines Company, Parys Mines, near Bangor, June 6.—We have had one of your stone breakers in use during the last twelve months, and Captain Morcom reports most favourably as to its capabilities of crushing the materials to the required size, and its great economy in doing away with manual labour.

For the Parys Mining Company, JAMES WILLIAMS.

H. R. Marsden, Esq., Ecton Emery Works, Manchester.—We have used Blake's patent stone breaker made by you, for the last 12 months, crushing emery, &c., and it has given every satisfaction. Some time after starting the machine a piece of the moveable jaws about 30 lbs. weight, chilled cast-iron, broke off, and was crushed in the jaws of the machine to the size fixed for crushing the emery.

THOS. GOLDSWORTHY & SONS.

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for an article, but now think it money well spent. WILLIAM HUNT.

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz. WM. DANIEL.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard whinstone in 20 minutes, fine road metal, free from dust. Meers, Ord and Maddison, Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton. JOHN LANCASTER.

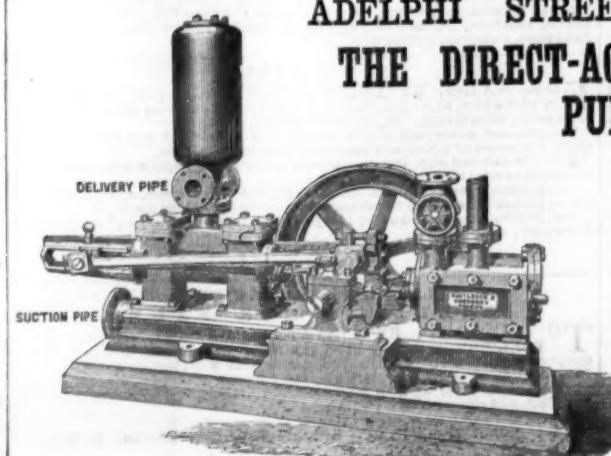
Oceca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour. WM. G. ROBERTS.

General Fremont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which you hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for this estate. SILAS WILLIAMS.

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H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY,
MEADOW LANE, LEEDS,
ONLY MAKER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ROUTLEDGE AND OMMANNEY, ENGINEERS, ADELPHI STREET, SALFORD, MANCHESTER, THE MAKERS OF THE DIRECT-ACTING DOUBLE HORIZONTAL PUMPING ENGINE.



THESE PUMPING-ENGINES are especially adapted for
FORCING WATER OUT OF MINES, being simple in con-
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years in collieries, &c., and given every satisfaction.

PUMPS AND WINDING ENGINES

Espically designed for colliery purposes; also, AIR-COM-
PRESSING ENGINES, as used in connection with COAL-
CUTTING MACHINES, &c.

Further information and prices forwarded on
application.

R. and G. are also MAKERS of other classes of
UMPS and WINDING ENGINES.

GWYNNE AND CO., ENGINEERS, ESSEX STREET WORKS, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

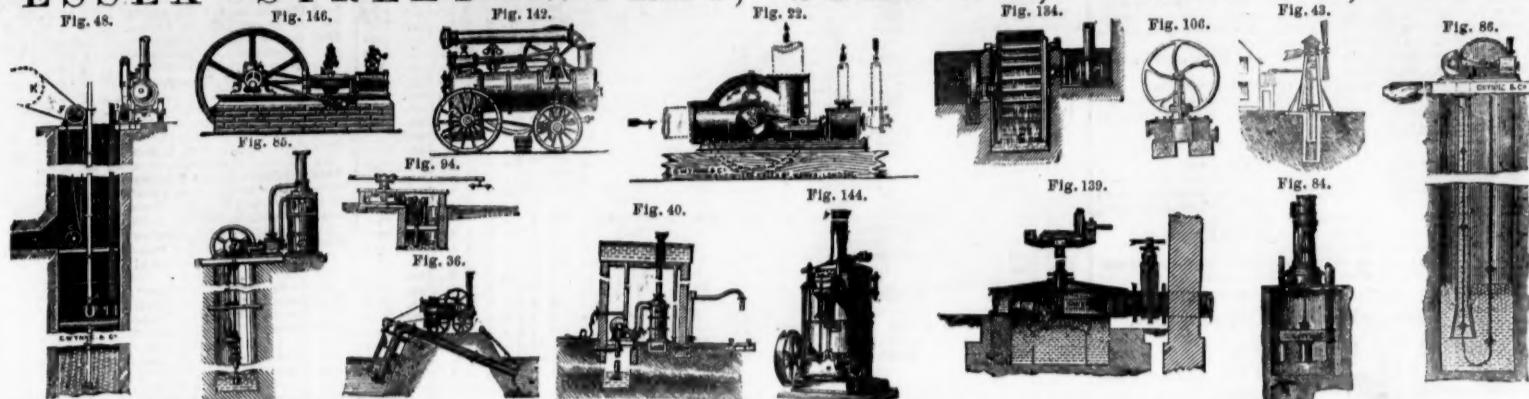


Fig. 144.—Vertical Engine, all sizes, from 2 to 20-horse power.
Fig. 146.—Horizontal Engine, from 4 to 100-horse power.
Fig. 142.—Portable Engine, from 2½ to 30-horse power.
Fig. 40.—Gwynne and Co.'s Combined Stationary Pumping Engine.
Fig. 139.—Turbine Water-wheel, from 1 to 300-horse power.

Fig. 22.—Combined Pumping Engine, all sizes, obtained Prize Medal, Paris Exhibition.
Fig. 85.—Deep Well Pumping Engine, all sizes.
Fig. 134.—Water-wheel Pumping Machinery.
Fig. 36.—Gwynne and Co.'s Patent Siphon Drainage Machinery.
Fig. 95.—Horse-power Pumping Machinery.

Fig. 86.—Chain Pump Pumping Engine.
Fig. 48.—Deep Mine Centrifugal Pumping Machinery.
Fig. 84.—Double-acting Vertical Pumping Engine.
Fig. 106.—Gwynne and Co.'s Improved Plunger Hand Pump.
Fig. 43.—Wind Power Pumping Machinery.

Steam Engines of all kinds and sizes, Hand and Steam Fire Engines, Water Wheels, Hydraulic Lifts, Cranes and Jacks, Steam and Water Valves, Hydraulic Presses, Sheep Washing Machinery, &c., &c.

List of Centrifugal Pumps, two stamps. Illustrated Catalogues of Pumping Machinery, six stamps. Large Illustrated Catalogue, with many Estimates, &c., twelve stamps. All post free.

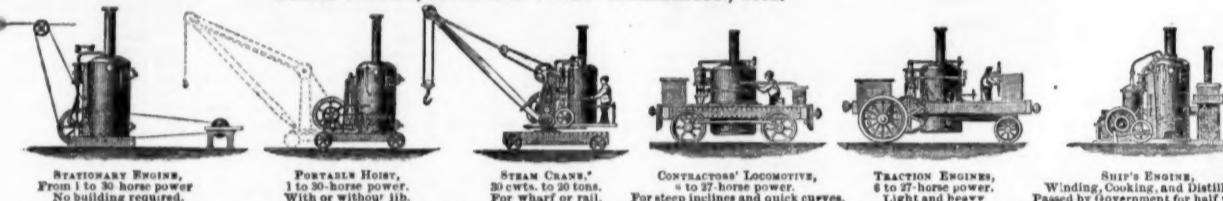
GWYNNE and Co. have recently effected a considerable reduction in their prices, being determined to supply not only the best but the cheapest Pumping Machinery in the world.

GWYNNE AND CO.,

HYDRAULIC AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, ESSEX STREET WORKS, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

CHAPLIN'S PATENT PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

PRIZE MEDAL, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.



STATIONARY ENGINE.
From 1 to 30 horse power.
No building required.

PORTABLE HOIST.
1 to 30 horse power.
With or without jib.

STEAM CRANE.
20 cwt. to 20 tons.
For wharf or rail.

CONTRACTORS' LOCOMOTIVE.
6 to 27 horse power.
For steep inclines and quick curves.

TRACTION ENGINES.
6 to 27-horse power.
Light and heavy.

SHIP'S ENGINE.
Winding, Cooking, and Distilling.
Passed by Government for half water.

* These cranes were selected by H.M. Commissioners to receive and send away the heavy machinery in the International Exhibition.

From the STRENGTH, SIMPLICITY, and COMPACTNESS of these ENGINES they are extensively USED for GENERAL PURPOSES, and also in situations where STEAM-ENGINES OF THE ORDINARY CONSTRUCTION CANNOT BE APPLIED.

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CRANSTON HILL ENGINE WORKS, GLASGOW.

ENGINES OF EACH CLASS KEPT IN STOCK for SALE or HIRE, and ALL OUR MANUFACTURES GUARANTEED as to EFFICIENCY, MATERIAL, and WORKMANSHIP.

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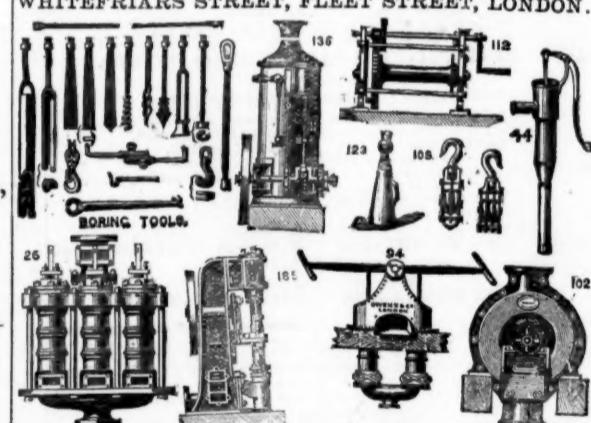
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Capable of WEIGHING TWELVE TUBS A MINUTE.

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BORING TOOLS, for testing ground for Minerals. Bridge Foundations, Artesian Wells, &c., to any depth.
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THE HYDRAULIC RAM, FIRE ENGINES, &c.
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The most important fact that these alarming complaints may easily be removed WITHOUT MEDICINE.

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WITHOUT USE OF PUMPING MACHINERY.

CHAUDRON'S PATTERN SYSTEM is successful, even in cases previously abandoned on account of overpowering volumes of water.

EXPENDITURE REDUCED BY EIGHTY PER CENT.

No leakages, no repairs. Agents wanted.

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ENGINES.—Pumping, Blowing, Winding, Mill, Marine, Locomotive, Trac-

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TOOLS.—Turning Lathes, Planing Machines, and all kinds of Machine Tools
for working in Wood and Iron; Steam Hammers, Brick-making Machines,
Die-spirators, Stone-working Machines.

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The following works by Mr. BOURNE may also be had at 66, Mark-lane; or of
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BRATTICE CLOTH, FLEXIBLE TUBING, &c.,
WIRE AND HEMP FLAT AND ROUND ROPES,
GENERAL COLLIERY REQUISITES,
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UPWARDS of 3000 LARCH POLES, 1000 OAK POLES,
500 OAKS and OAK PLANKS upwards of 20 feet long, in stock, ELM
COAL-PIT RINGS and CHOCKS, ready cut, in stock. 1000 dozen CLOG
BLOCKS, mostly men's. All kinds of ENGLISH TIMBER supplied in the
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THE BRONHAULOG LEAD MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).

LLANFAIR TALHAIRAN, DENBIGHSHIRE.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, whereby the
liability is strictly limited to the amount of shares taken.

Capital £30,000, in 12,000 shares of £2 10s. each.

£1 on application, and £1 10s. on allotment.

The vendors accept £3000 in cash, and £3000 in 1200 fully paid-up shares

for their interest in the property.

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BROKER.—Mr. A. J. YOUNG, 3, Bartholomew-lane, E.C.

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SECRETARY.—W. SOLIUS.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.

1, CIRCUS PLACE, FINSBURY CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

This mine has been for some time been in the hands of a small company, whose
means have been inadequate to its working or development. They have struggled
on until lately, and have at last consented to dispose of the property. It
is, therefore, proposed to form a company with sufficient capital, combined with
all the skill possible to be obtained in mining operations, to work the mine,
which cannot fail hereafter, under proper management, to rank with the best
dividend-paying mines in the Principality.

On reference to the reports and plans from mining captains and consulting
engineers, well known for their sound judgment and discretion in all they undertake to perform, it will be seen, notwithstanding the unmining-like manner in
which the late company worked the mine, that it produced £30,000 worth of
lead in two years, even with the small means at their disposal, as lead was found
both solid and massive enough to have left the late proprietors a profit of £2500
a year.

The object of the present company is to drive the deep adit level on the east
and west lode, this level being about 10 fms. from the ore ground, and from
every calculation made there is not the slightest doubt about its opening out
£20,000 worth of lead ore within three months after commencing operations.

The undertaking will be carried on under the Limited Liability Act, and by
calling up the whole capital at once; the main feature being to open up the ore
ground, which is considered by all in the locality, as well as by others connected
with mining operations, to be of great and lasting value.

The directors will commence operations immediately they consider sufficient
capital has been subscribed for that purpose.

This valuable mine and all the materials will be acquired by the company
for the comparatively small sum of £6 00, half of which is to be paid in shares;
and a lease, for at least 21 years, will be granted by the freeholder.

The application money will be returned in full in the event of no allotment
being made.

Applications for prospectuses and shares, with plans of the property, and re-
ports from Captain William Wasley, the late Captain Matthew Francis, and
Mr. J. Roberts (practical miner), may be had of the brokers, or at the offices of
the company, 1 Circus place, Finsbury Circus, London.

COPY—MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION.

1.—The name of the company is "The Bronhaulog Lead Mining Company
(Limited)."

2.—That the registered office of the company is to be in England.

3.—The objects for which the company is established are—The purchasing,
working, and maintaining the mine known and cited as the "Bronhaulog Lead
Mine," in Llanfair Talhaiarn, Denbighshire, and the doing and carrying into
effect all such related things as may be conducive to the profitable use of the
above acquisitions and powers.

4.—The liability of the members is limited.

5.—The capital of the company is £30,000, divided in 12,000 shares, of £1 10s.
each.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To be retained by the Bankers.

To the Directors of the Bronhaulog Lead Mining Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN.—Having paid to the City Bank the sum of £1, being a deposit
of £1 per share on 12,000 shares, of £1 10s. each, in the above company, I
hereby request you to allot me that number, and I agree to accept such shares,
or any less number which you may allot me, and to pay the remaining £1 10s.
per share on allotment, and I hereby also authorise you to insert my name on
the register of members for the number of shares allotted to me.

Christian and surname in full

Residence

Occupation

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares. Mines. Paid. Last Pr. Business. Total divs. Pershare. Last paid.

1500 Alderley Edge, c, Cheshire* 10 0 0 .. — 10 6 8 .. 0 5 0 .. Jan. 1869

200 Botallack, t, c, St. Just 91 5 0 .. 230 .. 250 230 .. 560 5 0 .. 6 0 0 .. Nov. 1869

12000 Bronfydd, l, Cardigan* 1 0 0 .. 34 .. 37 4 1/2 .. 1 3 1 .. 0 1 6 .. Jan. 1870

5084 Bwch Consols, s-l, Cardigan* 4 0 0 .. 3 .. 4 1/2 .. 0 7 0 .. 0 2 0 .. Jan. 1870

6400 Cashwell, l, Cumberland* 2 10 0 .. — 0 9 0 .. 0 2 6 .. Dec. 1869

916 Cargoll, s-l, Newlyn* 15 5 7 .. 6 .. 16 15 0 .. 0 10 0 .. Aug. 1869

1280 Chantleer, l, Flint* 0 7 8 .. — 0 1 0 .. 0 0 6 .. Nov. 1868

2450 Cook's Kitchen, c, Illogan* 19 14 9 .. 12 .. 11 1/2 12 1/2 .. 3 5 6 .. 0 6 0 .. Jan. 1870

1000 Cornwall Hematite* 10 0 0 .. 11 1/2 .. 11 1/2 .. 0 10 0 .. 0 10 0 .. Jan. 1870

509 Creagbrae and Penkevill, t .. — .. — .. 2 5 0 .. 1 5 0 .. April 1869

867 Cwm Eirin, l, Cardiganshire* 7 10 0 .. — 0 1 0 .. 0 0 6 .. Nov. 1868

1288 Cwmystwyth, l, Cardiganshire* 60 0 .. 30 40 .. 387 10 0 .. 2 0 0 .. July 1869

280 Derwent Mines, s-l, Durham* 1 0 0 .. 0 .. 177 0 0 .. 2 10 0 .. July 1870

1024 Devon G. Consols, c, Tavistock* 1 0 0 .. 120 .. 1141 0 0 .. 4 0 0 .. Jan. 1870

456 Ding Dong, t, Gwylfa* 49 14 6 .. 30 .. 18 20 .. 6 0 0 .. 1 0 0 .. Dec. 1869

1432 Dolcorth, c, t, Camborne* 32 4 6 .. 125 .. 124 125 .. 233 2 6 .. 3 0 0 .. Dec. 1869

1280 Drake Walls, t, Calstock* 2 10 0 .. 1 .. 7 .. 1 .. 1 0 .. 0 1 0 .. Jan. 1870

6144 East Cardron, t, St. Cleer* 2 14 6 .. 5 1/2 .. 6 6 1/2 .. 14 11 6 .. 0 2 0 .. July 1869

300 East Darren, l, Cardiganshire* 32 0 0 .. — 85 90 .. 178 10 0 .. 2 0 0 .. Feb. 1870

6400 East Pool, t, c, Illogan* 0 9 9 .. 7 .. 7 7/6 .. 9 16 0 .. 0 2 3 .. Jan. 1870

1900 East Wheal Lovell, t, Wendron* 3 9 0 .. 25 .. 26 27 .. 8 16 0 .. 2 0 0 .. Jan. 1870

2800 Foxdove, l, Isle of Man* 95 0 .. — .. 74 0 5 .. 0 12 0 .. Oct. 1869

5000 Frank Mills, t, Christow* 2 18 6 .. 3 .. 3 3/4 .. 4 1 6 .. 0 4 4 .. Nov. 1869

3950 Gawton, c, Tavistock* 2 10 6 .. — .. 0 3 0 .. 0 2 0 .. Jan. 1869

1500 Great Laxey, l, Isle of Man* 4 0 0 .. 17 .. 16 17 .. 11 13 0 .. 0 8 0 .. Dec. 1869

3000 Great Northern Manganese* 5 0 0 .. — .. 5 p.c.t. Feb. 1869

5908 Great Wheal Vor, t, c, Helston* 40 0 0 .. 13 .. 12 13 .. 15 6 0 .. 0 5 0 .. Dec. 1869

1024 Greatwood, t, near Liskeard* 8 10 0 .. 40 .. 40 42 .. 51 0 .. 0 1 0 .. Oct. 1869

12000 Holmibus and Kelly Bray, c* 1 0 0 .. 3 .. 2 1/2 .. 0 8 0 .. 0 1 0 .. Nov. 1869

4000 Ironmusters' Company* 10 0 0 .. 11 1/2 .. 11 .. 0 9 0 .. 0 9 0 .. Feb. 1869

165 Levant, c, t, St. Just* 10 8 1 .. — .. 1101 0 0 .. 2 0 0 .. Aug. 1869

4000 Llanfair, c, t, Cardiganshire* 15 0 .. — .. 527 0 0 .. 2 0 0 .. Nov. 1869

3000 Llanrhystud, c, t, Flint* 20 0 .. 15 .. 34 15 .. 0 4 0 .. 0 5 0 .. Oct. 1869

3000 Llanrhystud, c, t, Flint* 15 0 .. 14 15 .. 0 4 0 .. 0 5 0 .. Oct. 1869

9000 Marke Valley, c, Cardron* 4 10 0 .. 7 .. 5 7/4 .. 5 17 0 .. 0 4 0 .. Jan. 1870